137726 ol.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,417—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 6 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	5th July.
R.I. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6152	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† TEMAR	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

10th July, 25th July, 7th August, 21st August, 4th September

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	.....	9th July.
MARIA VALIERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1895.

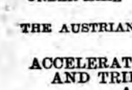
BRITISH and COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ld.,

intend to despatch their new and commodious Steamer "FORT SALISBURY," of 6,300 tons gross, from BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH, on or about 2nd July.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 400. The Steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and are fitted out with every Comfort.
THE CABINS are situated on the Upper deck and on the Bridge Deck.
GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Lavatories and Bath-rooms.
LADIES' ROOM and Gentlemen's Smoking-room.
CHILDREN, Half-price. SERVANTS, Rs. 325. REDUCTIONS to Families.
For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham Buildings: Bombay, June 17, 1895.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

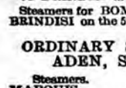
Vessel. Tons. Captain. To Sail on or
CITY OF EDINBURGH. 2,201 Frame. About 9th July.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Onlaf Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohammerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

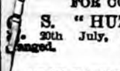
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 4th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be advised. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for Despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, Tenders for the Purchase of any number out of 23 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,995 Tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must be made upon the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per Ton up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two Months from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1895.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every Package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY,

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HAS acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other; it has been everywhere commended by the most competent Judges, and stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ATHLETIC CLOTHING

FOR GENTLEMEN,
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

	Rs.	A.
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, Open Neck.....each Rs. 4-8 and	6	8
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, High Neck .....each	7	0
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, with Turned down Collar. A Club Tie can be worn with this make, as with an ordinary Flannel Shirt	8	4
WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS, Shrunk, per Pair.....Rs. 8 and	10	8
WHITE FLANNEL CRICKET SHIRTS, Superior Qualities, Unshrinkable, each Rs. 6-4 and	7	12
WHITE MATTE CRICKET SHIRTS .....Rs. 3-4 and	4	12

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BLACKMAN FANS

AND

HUMIDIFIERS

COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING Co., LD.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AITCHISON'S PATENT POCKET BINOCULAR.

FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.

AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.
Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.
British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.

GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅛ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.

HIGH POWER SUPERIOR QUALITY. ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.

SPLENDID DEFINITION.

The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.

COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
Rs. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

ANNUAL SALE

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

MONDAY, JULY 1ST, AND 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VARIETY OF GOODS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

BLUE SERGES.
FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

EVERY MAN,
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 9(2), High Holborn London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th July, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

MR. J. M. DRENNAN having CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm as from YESTERDAY, the Business of the Firm will, from This Date, be carried on Solely by the remaining Partners Mr. OSBORNE MARSHALL and Mr. MORARJEE NENSEE, under the old Name of DRENNAN and Co. Mr. Osborne Marshall alone will Sign the Firm.

DRENNAN & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR

"DR. JAEGER'S"

PURE NATURAL WOOL

—HOSIERY—

LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.

Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, at Dhobhi Gully, Jackeria Musjid—

A large quantity of loose cotton, damaged by fire and water

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1895.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

6093-6102—2 cases each contg. 150 pieces white jacconnets, 34 by 18 yds.
1 case 11 pieces fancy dress goods.
1 case 100 doz. velvet embroidered caps.
8 rolls each 100 feet best rubber-lined delivery hose, 2 inches size.

8	do.	do.	2½ inches size.
8	do.	do.	3 do.

1 cask 800 lbs. best rubber sheet.
25 coils Manilla ropes, 2 inches size.
15 do. do. 3 do.
5 barrels nocturnal black coloured.
10 cases each 112½ lb. tin oxford red 5 R.
9 do. do. fast red 71 B.
12 kegs painter's brown.

By order of the Midland Safe Co., Birmingham,—
2 cushion-tyred safety bicycles, lately unpacked, which will be sold off to the highest bidder. Also an invoice of coffee grinding machines.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1895.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property, situate at Koti, near Balaji's Temple, at Surat.

MR. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, on the premises, at Surat, by the order of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Manordas and Thakurdas Hurribhoy, the mortgagees, and with the consent of Lawrence Augustus Watkins, Esq., the Receiver and Manager appointed in Suit No. 500, of 1874, of the estate of the firm of Doolichund Khundarimull and Khundarimull Doolachund, and on account and at the risk of all parties represented by the said Lawrence Augustus Watkins, Esq., as such Receiver and Manager, and all other persons concerned in the said suit No. 500, of 1874, the said Sale being made by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February, 1892, and made between the said Lawrence Augustus Watkins, as Receiver and Manager of the said estate of the one part, and the said Ghellabhoy Manordas and Thakurdas Hurribhoy of the other part.

All that piece of ground, with the house and buildings thereon, situate next to the Koti, in the district and sub-district of Surat, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 17, formerly and at present in the occupation of Moolchund Oodhavdas, situate in the street of Raya Soni, admeasuring in breadth from north to south 24 ft. 6 inches, and in length from west to east 67 ft. 1 inch, and also a piece of vacant ground with a little shed over it, behind the building, admeasuring from east to west 22ft. 1 inch in length and in breadth from north to south 24ft. and an inch, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the temple of Balaji, south by the house of Jumnadass Oodhavdas' sons, and north by the land leading to Balaji's Temple.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, July 2, 1895. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the Bank's Notification, dated 2nd July, 1894, DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending 30th June, 1895, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date and Distribution thereof made on the 15th July, 1895.

Dividend Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of members of the Company will remain Closed from the 1st to 8th July, inclusive, agreeably with the Provision contained in Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 28th June, 1895.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000 =	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL .....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

Hours of Business: 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	GALLE,
CALCUTTA,	SINGAPORE,
MADRAS,	HONGKONG,
COLOMBO,	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p.a.
Do. Twelve Months	44 per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN,

At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

PRINCIPAL:—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M. A., (CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc., Special Arrangements for Indian Children. Terms Moderate.

References (in India). Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and any visitor will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member of Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry this paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

KING KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 35 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....	Rs. 26
Six Months.....	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

It is published in England the Rates of Subscription including Postage, is 2s. 6d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Wallasley, London.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 1,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed..... £8,48,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,0[illegible]265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Sheds, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Ke rosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	905,107
" " 1887	"	908,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed Periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 730,353
Total Accumulated Funds	" 903,903

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4[illegible],054
1887	" 5,7[illegible],091
1892	" 7,[illegible],235
Increase of Funds in 10 years	" [illegible],181,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Humphrey Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy is employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Sistan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the moderate to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually suspending injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases: In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the tonsils and palate, impurity of the blood, leprosy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early crimes, excesses, residence in unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s., 4s. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION," as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is forgery

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof which travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn LONDON

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE:

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75}	12½ p.c.	167 / 164
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Imperial Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	30	725
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellasis S & W Co., Ld. (Pref.)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	200	1,000	1,000	20	955
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	200	500	500	15	475
Bombay Ne-Mosaji Manufg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Bythanula Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		405
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,465
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	955
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	625
Dhun Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	595
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hirjee Nensi	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulkeshs	1,000	500	500	25	700
Hydeabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	465
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	695
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	300
Jamsetji Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs 8	170
Sewrai Baloo	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,160
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	30	300
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	700
Khanderam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	230
Khatao Makanjee	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	930
Leopold	1,000	100	100	7½	375
Lowjee Tay Mfg Co., Ld.	445	1,000	1,000	30	970
Maharashtra Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1,025
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	320
Mahalaxmi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny Burga)	8,400	500	500	15 per ct	1,000
Manockjee Petit	4,800	1,000	1,000	50	2,420
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	187½
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,310
Mahomedbhoy Mamoorie S & M Co	4,500	100	100	—	—
Madhavji Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Western	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	545
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
Queen Mills	903	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	905
Rajpur Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,285
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	145
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills Ld.	1,500	250	250	12½	202½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	1700
Tarsoo Sons and Allibhoy	2,000	600	500	25	880
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vasanji Khimjee Lukhmishun Cotton Mill	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills Co., Ld	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Unlisted Mills Ld	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	425

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	5 p. c.	2,600
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Stinning (of)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,120	1,100	90	1,100
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 r.	225
Bhavani City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	175
Bombay Cotton Brede's Darwan-nore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	130
Bracken Dey Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	900	1,889	1,889	20	310
Coast India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	3,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hirooll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khetagurdi	240	450	450	30	480
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	235
Mechanic Cotton and Parcel P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Motasse Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	335
Mumbai	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Bedar	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samachar	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	565
Soni Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	13	210
Valkart	—	1,000	100	60	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	345
Back Bay Bathing	800	50	50	12	40
Bombay Fishing & Boating	5,000	100	100	10	135
Bombay Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,175
Do. New	500	375	625	75	1,305
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	320	500	500	50	1,735
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	801
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	350
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	30	370
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	5 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee & Property Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
India Manufacturing Co., Ld.	...	...	1,000	dvd 25	550
Johnson & Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamani & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurla Ice Land	500	500	300	30	200
Maharashtra Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marsden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt Security Life	...	...	...	...	...
Phillips Insurance & Co.	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Ld & Co.	4,000	100	100		110
Port Canning Co	9,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of Wales Fire Ins	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	600	25	60	1,620
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7½	111
Telegraph Cons Co.	9,250	25	100	dvd Rs.1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign Gold	Rs.	29-1	
Gold Mohur	"	29-2	Nominal.
Peking Bar Gold, old	"	28-3	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Assay Bar Gold	"	28-12	
Bombay Bar Gold	"	28-12	
Soverign	"	18-4	
Do. Dragons	"	18-3	
Silver	"	28-12	
Do.	"	28-14	
Carolus	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	190-0	
Peruvian	"	200-5	

BOMBAY.

TODAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury (who are not serving in the case under trial) and gentlemen of the Common Jury need not attend at the High Court until Friday morning (the 5th instant) at 9-45 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clyde and Patna entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Sabarmati and Mahomadi on Sunday. The steamers Entre Rios and Clan Bernaid left it on Satday, and the steamer Bombay on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis Bacquehem Brinkburn, and Lokaley Hall entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Dumra yesterday; the steamers Idar, Knight Commander, and Uruguay left it on Sunday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch, statement for June 18[illegible]—Daily average attendance, 193; admissions, [illegible] and prevailing diseases, fevers.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, at the Itoba Temple, Matoonga, will commence from an early hour to-morrow morning, and will last till 8 p.m., on the following [illegible]

POLO.—The game to-day will commence at 5 p.m., and not at 4 p.m. (as previously notified), owing to the large [illegible] of players. Gentlemen are, therefore, requested to be punctual.

ACCIDENTAL OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a Mrs. Eliza De Mellow, aged [illegible] years, residing at De Lisle Road, was reported by her husband to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of chlorodyne. From inquiries it has ascertained that, on the previous night, about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Mellow, took a dose of chlorodyne on account of colic, but getting no relief, she took a second dose with the result that she became unconscious.

FIRE AT CURREY ROAD.—On Sunday forenoon, a Purdasi, named Balwell Kokul, residing in a room, in the house belonging to Hajee Cassum Haji Ismail, at Curry Road, kindled a *sigree* with fire in it under his cot to dry the [illegible], and went out. Shortly afterwards the bed was noticed to be on fire, as also a *chottur* which was hanging on the cot, the flames reaching the roof of the house. The fire was soon extinguished by the neighbours. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-40 (weather permitting) :—

March	Departure ... Mallandaina.
Masurka	Margaret ... Losch witz.
Fantasia	The Jacobite ... Gassner.
Valse	Loyante ... Wheener.
Fantasia con	A Musical Bouquet ... Gassner.
Polka	The Dragoons ... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Meadows Street, under the presidency of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, a special resolution was unanimously adopted with a view to alter some of the existing regulations of the company, and to make certain new regulations to the exclusion of others relating to proxies and changing interest from a fixed rate to such rate as the directors may think

SUICIDE BY A MILL-HAND.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Govind Balco, a mill-hand, aged twenty-two years, residing at Kamatipoora. About twenty days ago, the deceased, while returning home from the mill, became suddenly giddy, and fell on the road. He was brought home by a fellow-labourer and ever since that time he complained of unbearable headache. On Saturday evening Govind was missed from home, and could not be found until yesterday morning, when his dead body, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found floating on the surface of the water in a quarry hole, near the Soonderdas Mill, at Gilder Street. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a quarry hole was returned by the jury.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Yesterday, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Matilda Martin, aged twenty-six years, the wife of a watchmaker, residing at Falkland Road. The deceased and her husband arrived in Bombay about fifteen months ago from Cairo. The deceased was addicted to drink, and on the 26th ultimo she drank so hard, that shortly afterwards Dr. Anderson was called to attend her. Dr. Anderson advised her to go to the St. George's Hospital, but she refused to do so, and remained under his treatment, until Sunday last, when her condition became serious. The husband then conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in the evening. A verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning was returned by the jury.

DROWNED IN A POND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Haines Road, regarding the death of Francis Gonsalves, aged eleven years, a Native Christian lad, residing with his mother in a chawl in that locality. On Saturday afternoon, the deceased, in company of his younger brother, and two other playmates, went to a pond close by, and having undressed himself, went into the water, when he accidentally went beyond his depth, and was drowned. The deceased rose to the surface of the water once or twice, and then sank without rising any more. The younger brother came home, and informed the mother of what had occurred. The mother had the pond dragged, and the dead body of the lad was recovered a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

FATAL INJURED ON BOARD A VESSEL.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Joseph De Souza, aged thirty-five years, late a mess-room servant, employed on board the steamer Nurani. It appears that, on the 18th ultimo, while the vessel was on its way to Bombay from Colombo, the deceased was walking along the deck, when a quantity of coals gave way from a stack owing to a sudden rolling of the ship, and fell on the deceased, crushing him alive under it. De Souza was extricated at once, but he was so seriously injured all about the person, that he was unable to stand, and on the arrival of the steamer in our harbour on the 24th ultimo, he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. After admission he was attacked with fever, and died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, before Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Gooculdas Tejpaul Hospital, on the body of Ghella Doongersey, aged about thirty-three years, a grain-dealer, residing with his brother at Doongree Bazaar Road. On the 18th ultimo, the deceased went to a grain godown, at Carnac Bunder, to purchase some grain, and while he was examining some of the bags of grain by putting a bamboo into it, three or four other bags, which were placed alongside of it on the top of the tier, fell on him, fracturing his right leg. Ghella was taken to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he at first refused the amputation of the leg, but subsequently consented to have it done, and the operation was performed on the same day. Deceased was progressing favourably until the 26th ultimo, when he was attacked with tetanus supervened, and terminated fatally on Sunday last. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

SURAT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, held on the 29th ultimo, at Darya Mahal, the following resolution, proposed by Hajee Riazuddin Mahomedbhai and seconded by Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohoiuddin Kashi, was unanimously passed :—"That the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, agrees with the resolution passed by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, with respect to the Armenian question, and joins with her in the sorrow and sympathy expressed by the said Anjuman." The chair was occupied by Janab Bukshi Sahib. Among others the following gentlemen were present :—Meer Mozaffar Hussain Khan Sahib, Meer Jaafer Ali Khan Sahib, Meer Sadraddin Bukshi Mian Sahib, Messrs. Shaikh Ismajuddin, Moulvi Abdul Kadir Balkza, Shaikh Abdul Subadis Hussain, Khan Bahadur Gholam Mahomed Mea Sheikh Nanu Mean, Sheikh Bahadur Hajee Jogiuddin Ahmed, Syed Ameer Ali, Ameeruddin Pirmean. Hajee Ahmed Sulaman Taraba, Gora Ismail Patel, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest, has a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quits sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relives wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. AJMERE.

MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

THE marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Pott, Superintendent of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s Dock, and Captain Rickford, master of the s. s. Vasna, appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending Haji Cassum's steamer Ajmere, off Kevli-Mahim, on the 14th June last, resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Captain Frame, master of the s. s. City of Edinburgh, and Captain Peterson, master of the s. s. Terra, were appointed assessors to assist the court in conducting the enquiry. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared for Captain Bennett and officers of the Ajmere, while Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the ship.

In the opening Mr. Rivett-Carnac raised a point of procedure. He thought the court were going to frame a charge against the captain, and then they themselves intended to deal with his certificate. Counsel submitted that the court had no power to do so. This court was one specially appointed by the Local Government, and as such had no jurisdiction to deal with a certificate, which was granted by the Board of Trade in England. A court-of-enquiry, specially appointed by a Local Government, had certain power to deal with a certificate granted by the Local Government. Under Act VI. of 1891, the court in the present instance could only draw up their report, and taking the opinion of the assessors appointed to assist in the enquiry the court could only forward the report and opinions to Government, as Captain Bennett held a certificate from the Board of Trade at Home.

The President expressed the court's opinion that in this instance they could not deal with the captain's certificate, but would only forward a report to the Government, together with the assessors' opinion.

In addressing the court on behalf of the captain and officers of the Ajmere, Mr. Rivett-Carnac observed that by briefly putting all the circumstances of the case before the court he hoped to be able to induce them to make a favourable report to the Government. He pointed out the fact that before recommending the Government to suspend or cancel the captain's certificate the court must be satisfied as to incompetency, drunkenness, wrongful act, negligence, &c., of the captain, which directly or indirectly caused the ship to be lost or abandoned. If the records and logs were before the court there should have been a material assistance to come to the right conclusion at once, but unfortunately they had all been at the bottom of the sea. For the last two, three, or five days before reaching Bombay, the Ajmere experienced squally weather and heavy sea. The weather rendered it impossible for them to take any reliable observations. In consequence of being unable to take any reliable observations the ship had been brought into the position, she was on the 14th. The officers and the captain all tallied in their calculation as to the distance from Bombay. They all agreed they were only 102 miles away from Bombay. At this distance the captain did not think of taking a cast of the lead, and when time as he had no reason to doubt the position worked out by him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's remarks Mr. Sanders-Slater, the president of the court, asked Mr. Walker if he wished to address the court.

Mr. Walker replied that in the course of the enquiry nothing came out which required an explanation from the owners. If the court wanted any explanation he was ready to give it.

The president remarked that the ship was well found. His Worship then said that there was no reason to publish the report, which the court would forward to the Government. It would be forwarded in due course, and the captain would be provided with a copy of it in proper time.

THE LATE FIRE AT CHUCKLA.

THE following official report was made yesterday morning by Superintendent Sweeney to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire at Chuckla, which broke out on Sunday evening :—At about 5-45 p. m. yesterday, a fire broke out in a godown, having a ground floor only at Dhobie Lane, Chuckla, belonging to one Ismail Habib, Memon, residing at Kambeker Street, and was let to one Abdulall Shaik Adam and Byramji Shapoorji for storing sulphur and matches, soaps, candles, &c., the godown being separated into two parts by a wooden partition only. It appears that about 2 p. m. yesterday, about Rs. 10,000 worth of this description of property was placed in the godown of Abdulall Shaik Adam and at about 3-30 p. m. a Ghatee, named Kondu Rowji, employed by this tenant was sitting near the door of the godown when he discovered some smoke issuing from the packages, which had been recently stored there. The man at once raised an alarm, and in a very short time this portion of the godown was in flames, and shortly after the portion belonging to the other tenant, was also on the fire and burnt to the ground. The Byculla fire-engine followed by the Fort, Colaba, Gowalia Tank, Nesbit Road, and Chinchpoogly, arrived and in a very short time began to play on the fire. In the meantime some sparks from the burning godown spread on to the 2nd floor of an adjoining godown stored with bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 6,000, belonging to one Dewjee Virji, but the fire at this godown was soon extinguished. The fire was got under control at about 8 p.m. and at about 8-30 p.m. all the fire engines left for their respective stations and standpipes were substituted and played on the fire all night and up to the present time as the flames are still smouldering. The damage done to the godown itself, which belongs to Ismail Habib, is estimated at Rs. 20,000, the godown being not insured. The property belonging to Shaik Adam, which was in the godown and which was totally destroyed by the fire, was valued at Rs. 55,000 and was insured with the South British Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 50,000. The damage incurred by the destruction of the property, belonging to Byramjee Shapoorjee in the other part of the godown, is estimated at Rs. 17,000, but this was also insured for Rs. 15,000 with the Royal Insurance Company. The cotton stored on the 2nd floor of the building adjoining the godown, belonged to Dawji Virji, and it was insured for Rs. 6,000, with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The damage done to this property, which was valued at Rs. 6,000 was due to water only. The roof of the two-storeyed building on the south side of the destroyed godown caught fire but was speedily extinguished. This building belongs to one Walji Wandrawan and is insured for Rs. 35,000 with Volkart Brothers. It was let to one Walji Thakersey and was stored with bags of linseed and wheat, valued at Rs. 75,000, the contents being insured with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 80,000. The cause of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. During the time the fire-engines were working two lascars belonging to the brigade were very slightly injured, one in the eye by the hose being accidentally turned into his face in full force and the other by a tile accidentally falling on his head.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPORE.

ON Saturday last a cricket match was played between the Rajaram College and the Young Men's Christian Association Club. On the College side Mr. Patkar played well and scored twenty-two runs. The total score of the College was 104 runs. The Y. M. C. A. went to bat. All the players scored not a single hit run. Such a match was never played before. In the Y. M. C. A. only one player was a Christian while the other ten were members of the Sri Shahu Cricket Club. It was a victory for the College by ten innings and forty-nine runs. The following are the scores :—

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

1st Innings.	
Gokhale hit wicket	0
Sardesai, c and b Deshpande	14
Dharmadikare, b Prabhavalkar	10
Gaytonde, b Deshpande	6
Patkar, b Deshpande	22
Natu, b Deshpande	15
Cawasji, b Deshpande	4
Panditrao, st out, b Shirgaokar	7
Patel, run out	2
Halyalkar, b Prabhanalkar	7
Mithari, not out	5
Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Deshpande	140	8	43	5
Shirgaokar	100	2	32	1
Prabhanalkar	45	2	17	2

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Divan, b Dharmadikare	0	b Dharmadikari	0
Tambe, run out	0	b Mithari	0
Deshpande R:H, run out	0	b Dharmadhikari	4
Kulkarni, st out, b Mithare	0	b Mithari	2
Shirgaokar, st out, b Dharmadikare	0	b Gaytonde	4
Deshpande Jayavant, b Mithari	0	b Gaytonde	24
Pargaokar, b Dharmadikare	0	st, b Gaytonde	0
Padghanni, b Mithari	0	b Panditrao	4
Deshpande V K, st out, b Dharmadhikare	0	not out	2
Prabhavalkar, st out, b Dharmadhikari	0	b Mithari	0
Deshpande B, not out	0	b Panditrao	7
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	3	Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dharmadikari	108	12	15	7
Mithari	68	7	10	6
Gaytonde	40	1	12	3
Panditrao	55	5	7	3
Cawasji	15	1	3	0

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON (&Co.) Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. BARONETT C. C.

A VERY interesting match was played last Saturday on the Esplanade between the above two teams. Both sides were well matched and a great deal of good playing was observed. The Municipal eleven scored a success over their opponents by 17 runs and 4 wickets. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Wadya, (retired)	12
Bhende, b Jussawalla	8
C Patell, b Jussawalla	17
D Darruwalla, c and b Bharucha	13
J Karanjia, c and b Bharucha	13
D Mello, not out	8
Affinwalla, b Bharucha	11
Sittaram, Masani, B Karanjia, C Daruwalla — To bat	
Extras	10
Total	92

BARONETT C. C.

Colabawalla, b Wadya	24
Mehta, c Patell, b Narayen	7
Ranjee, c Sittaram, b D Daruwalla	3
J Writer, c Daruwalla, b Wadya	3
Chitolgar, c Patell, b Wadya	0
Jussawallah, b Wadya	12
Reporter, b Darruwalla	8
Meherhomjee, b Daruwalla	3
Bunsha, c Patell, b Wadya	1
Bharucha, not out	4
Kapadia, c D Daruwalla, b Wadya	1
Extras	8
Total	75

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A match between the above teams was played on the Y. M. C. A. ground on Saturday June 29th, 1895, at Bombay, and resulted in a win for the home team by three wickets and 10 runs. The following is the full score :—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Capt Holland, b Allan	4
Sub-Lieut Vines, run out	3
Johangirjee Baruchа, b Herbert	28
Engineer Taylor, b Allan	2
Lieut Grimston, b Allan	0
Sub-Lieut Layenbye, b Herbert	15
Sub-Lieut de Burgh b Allan	25
Capt Hoopper, b Harrington	0
Lieut Rowand b Herbert	4
Sub-Lieut Douglas, b Herbert	13
Burjorji Arria, not out	17
Extras	4
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
C Sultan	40	21	1	0
J Allan	90	40	3	4
H A Herbert	85	41	3	4
*R E Harrington	15	9	1	1

*Bowled one wide.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

C Aldridge, c Holland, b Arria	2
O Browne, b deBurgh	45
W B George, b Arria	1
R Harrington, st Grimston, b Vines	29
H C Wallich, not out	26
H E Harrington, b Arria	9
J Allan, c Vines, b Douglas	6
J J Herbert, b Douglas	0
A J Cooper, not out	6
C E Sutton, A L Smith — did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
B Arria	95	37	4	4
Sub-Lieut Douglas	60	24	2	1
Engineer Taylor	10	9	0	0
Johangirjee Baruchа	40	24	3	0
*Sub-Lieut deBurgh	15	11	0	1
Sub-Lieut Vines	25	13	1	1

*Bowled one wide.

ELPHINSTONE C.C. VS. BARONET C.C.

This match was played on Sunday last and was won by the Elphinstonians by 7 runs after a very keen contest. Chinoy for the Elphinstonians deserves special mention. In his second over in the first innings he performed the Hat-trick bowling Gagrat, Ravjee and Raja in succession. The following is the score and analysis.

BARONET, C. CLUB.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
B D Gagrat, b Chinoy	6	et Sacklat, b Mody	21
D C Daruwalla, et Pochkhana, b Chinoy	26		
D SiRavgee, b Chinoy	0	b Chinoy	4
D M Raja, b Chinoy	0		
B R Mistry, et Chinoy b Machilwalla	9	b Machilwalla	7
E R Gazder, L B W	15	b Chinoy	24
R M Report, et Spencer, b Chinoy	3	not out	36
R P Mehrhomji, b Machilwalla	0		
N K Bharucha, b Machilwalla	0		
N S Mehta, not out	2	b Machilwalla	22
D N Writer, did not bat	0		
Extras	3	Extras	11
Total	53	Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
N H Chinoy	65	5	20	6	59	0	29	2
B C Machilwalla	45	3	25	3	75	1	52	2
S P Poonia	5	1	10	1	25	0	22	0
C M Patel	...	...	...	...	15	0	6	0
D E Mody	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	1

ELPHINSTONE, C. CLUB.

First Innings.	
M H Sunjana, b Writer	5
D E Mody, run out	0
N B Sacklatwalla, b Gagrat	4
B C Machilwalla, b Gagrat	29
Q M Patel, b Gazder, b Writer	15
S P Poohkhana, b Gagrat	1
J N Bharucha, et Raja, b Gagrat	8
F M Caddiwalla, L B W	0
N H Chinoy, b Gagrat	0
S H Mody, b Welter	0
S B Spencer, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	B	R	M	W
B D Gagrat	65	0	29	5
D N Writer	65	3	34	4

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on Saturday the 29th ultimo, resulting in a win for Islam, by 71 runs and 4 wickets. The two brothers Nazeer Beg and Khurshed Beg, were in excellent form especially Nazeer, who lifted the ball over the boundary several times, in superb style. Mr. Dadysett bowled successfully for the visitors, and a word of praise is due to Vakeel and N. Saklatwala's excellent batting. The following are the scores.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Nazir Beg, c N B Saklatwala, b

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 550. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-8; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-8.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TWO Respectable English Ladies WANT a SITUATION together in a respectable Hotel as PIANISTS and SINGERS. Apply "33," care of this Office.

WANTED, an Energetic MAN, European or Eurasian, to push a New Business. No Literary qualifications required. An Active Pensioner preferred. Apply "39," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Passed Female HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English qualification, for the Amraoti Female Hospital. Salary Rs. 50 per Mensem with Free quarters. Apply, with Testimonials, to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Foreign Service, by a Commercial Firm. Parsee preferred. Apply to "No. 576," care of this Office.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES.—The Only Firm in Bombay whose Prices are the Cheapest, is PEARSE and Co., SIRDAR'S PALACE Fort, Bombay. Price List Free on Application.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beeclan Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on Cut, 12 As. per lb. COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street.

COST 6 Pence or Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines of at cheap prices in India.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 13; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; n the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made (always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin), Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say it:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crisp, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

PERRIER JOUET 'B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the MANAGER, 13, High Road, Kilburn, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK;

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA, American Dentist,

No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES,

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions. Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers

cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL":

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Re 1.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

No commercial telegrams through Reuter are to hand since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement regarding the movement of Cotton:—

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,11,575
" " Branches	Inc.	"	3,80,323
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	13,34,579
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,37,218
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.		
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Inc.	"	36,39,174
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	21,46,337
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	3,14,033
Cash	Dec.	"	6,50,429

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	6,000	12,000	20,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	13,000	14,000
" " Continent	7,000	19,000	8,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,877,000	5,333,000	4,929,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,399,000	2,803,000	2,161,000
" " to Continent do.	3,163,000	2,237,000	1,941,000
" Stock in the Ports	410,000	333,000	378,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,350,000	2,858,200	2,919,610
" " Surats	272,000	236,840	253,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,581,000	1,423,970	1,416,410
" London	8,000	9,000	7,000
American Afloat	60,000	34,000	32,000
East Indian "	21,000	11,000	11,000
Total	1,670,000	1,482,970	1,465,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	3½d.	4 d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2 15-16d.	3½d.	3¾d.
Difference	11-16d.	¾d.	9-16d.

But for an exceptional demand for Loans to meet since special requirements outside the ordinary trade demand for Money, the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank would again have shown some addition to the Cash Balance. As it is, however, a diminution of 6¼ lakhs is disclosed by the Returns, at 185¾ lakhs, a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a materially larger decrease in Bills Discounted than in the previous week, reducing, together, the Cash by some 34¼ lakhs, having been more than counterbalanced by the increase of 36½ lakhs in Loans. Meantime the market has continued easy, and there is nothing in the probable course of business in either of its principal branches just now to stimulate the demand for monetary accommodation.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at Saturday's rates, a moderate amount of business having transpired. Exporters are reported to have bought 600 bales to-day, consisting of 200 each of Julgaon, at Rs. 170; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 192; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 152; and 50 Wadhwan, at Rs. 190; the Mills being credited with 950 bales, made up of 500 Julgaon, at Rs. 161-63; 200 Bagulkote, at Rs. 170; 100 each of Dhulia at Rs. 156; and Amreli, at Rs. 185; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 136 per candy. The first official Weather and Crop Report of the season has been issued to-day, and shows a comparatively light fall of rain in all the Cotton-growing districts, the full having ranged from 30 cents in Beawar, in the Bengal circle, to 11 inches 95 cents at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle. Excepting at Beawar, and at Wadhwan in the Dhollera circle (where the rainfall had been 2¼ inches), cotton sowing had begun, and was making good progress in some districts; but more and early rain was generally needed ever the Cotton area.

WHEAT.—The feeling in this market has been steady to-day; but business for export has been upon a small scale, while prices are partially half-an-anna per cwt. lower, at our quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 7 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4 6 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4 1 6	"
Red Delhi	"	3 12 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3 12 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4 1 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 7 6	"

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, and a moderate business has been reported for shippers' Account. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., but other rates are unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 3-1-0	to Rs. 3-3-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0	" " 6-14-0	" "
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-10-0	" "	" "
Do Red do	" 6-3-0	" " 6-5-0	" "
Gingelly White	" 42-0-0	" " 43-0-0	"candy.
Do Mixed	" 41-0-0	41-8-0	" "

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,991 bales.
Wheat	11,326 cwts.
Linseed	3,016 "
Rapeseed	3,359 "
Poppyseed	597 "
Rice	809 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing doing in this market again to-day. Rates are nominally unchanged; but there is no demand for tonnage from Shippers.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits. The *bona-fide* trade apparently did not seem inclined to work either way, and the Bazaar bought up all they could get at 1s. 1 3-16d., when the market receded to 1s. 1 5-32d., closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1½d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'39¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 5-16 for Cash, and the settlement, which passed off quietly; and at 107¼ for the 30th instant account, closing rates this evening being 107 5-16 for Money and 107¼ for account with a steady feeling in the market.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, the only movement having been in cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note the following changes, which are chiefly in buyers' favour, say:—A decline of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Khatau Makanjee and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagaon; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; of Rs. 5 in David; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..... 2 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Reales	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59
Bar Silver	30 5-16

The sum of about £325,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s LaSeyne having left Kurrachee at 3 p.m. on Sunday, is expected here on the morning of Tuesday the 2nd instant.

COLOMBO, JUNE 30.

The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 1.

The s. s. Japan arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

H. M. S. Tyne, from Australia and mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

10 p.m. ... 82°

MONDAY, JULY 1.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	84·2
1 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	84·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BROACH.

DEATH.

DALAL—June 30, at Broach, Darashaw Rustomjee Dalal, youngest son of the late Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Sorabjee Dalal, aged 48. Deeply regretted and mourned by a very large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLEGG—June 26, at Kumbakonam, the wife of R B Clegg, Esq., I C S, of a daughter.

TROWARD—June 24, at The Oaks, Dalhousie, the wife of T Troward, Esq., C S, of a son.

WHITE—June 18, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of W E White, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

WINTER—June 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of E L Winter, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIES-COLLEY—June 22, at Landour, of typhoid fever Mary Evelyn, eldest daughter of Thomas Charles and Evelyn Bertha Davies-Colley, of Manchester, England, and Missionary of the C E L M, Meerut, aged 29 years.

HOBBS—June 25, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Henry Hobbs, late of the steamer Clan MacLean.

McPHERSON—June 23, at Lackatoorah, Sylhet, John McPherson, Manager of the Lackatoorah Tea Co, Ld, of fever.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1895.

THE Secretary of State for India will probably be saved some needless questioning on the part of philanthropic manufacturers if Mr. J. M. Campbell's Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in this Presidency during 1894, is reprinted as a Parliamentary paper. The philanthropists in question would find that there is no need for anxiety regarding the Bombay mill-hands, and that their health and comfort after all is not dependent upon the good offices of interested mill-owners in Lancashire. Ten years ago a Medical Committee was appointed by Government to examine operatives and report to the Mill Commission then sitting. They made careful observations regarding the height, chest measurement, and weight at different ages of the mill-hands compared with similar observations on persons employed in railway workshops, and other local industries. "We found," says Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, "that the bodily condition of the mill-hands did not by any means compare unfavourably with that of persons of the same class engaged in other employment. Indeed we were struck with the fact that in cheerfulness of aspect and in general physique they had rather the advantage." That was ten years ago, but Dr. Waters, in his capacity as Joint Medical Inspector of the district of the city which contains upwards of eighty factories, is still able to endorse the testimony. He has failed to find that the condition of the operatives has altered for the worse in the meantime. These observations were called forth by reason of the proposals laid before Government during the year by Mr. Shore, Presidency Inspector, together with an alternative scheme designed by the members of the Sanitary Board. The former scheme has been somewhat modified at the suggestion of Dr. Waters, and both of them have been sanctioned by Government for experiments, which the Mill-owners' Association have been asked to undertake. Dr. Waters has proposed a simple arrangement of roof and floor openings in connection with wooden venetians, to be inserted in the windows of the mills to work automatically. On the other hand the Sanitary Board propose a system of forced draught either by carrying the ventilating pipe to the chimney shaft or by means of fans to be inserted in a ventilating shaft. But as Dr. Waters points out, there are some grave difficulties in the way of providing a sufficiency of fresh air without creating a draught too large both for the operator and his work. Most native labourers object to anything approaching a draught or a chill; and if the windows are open near them they take an early opportunity to close them and exclude the fresh breeze. "By practice a tolerance of unfavourable conditions is acquired," says the Joint Medical Inspector, "and it would seem to be the case with native work-people that not only has a tolerance of, but also a taste for, unsavoury surroundings been conferred upon them." Another difficulty in the obtainment of fresh air, is the extremely tenuous and fragile nature of the thread during the operation of mule spinning. It breaks rapidly even when exposed to a weak current of air, and of course to obviate this means are taken to exclude the breeze. But for that difficulty the ventilation of a mill in "the bland atmosphere of Bombay" would be a very simple matter. There is not the same liability to breakage in the short length of thread exposed in ring throstle spinning, and consequently the rooms where this process is carried on are much cooler and better ventilated than those where mule spinning is conducted; and the same remark applies to reeling apartments although the cubic space allowed there per head is much less than in the spinning room. This statement holds good even in the numerous cases in which the reeling is done on the top floor of a three-storied building, where it would certainly be much hotter than below, if the ventilation was obtained in the same manner. Incidentally Dr. Waters mentions the coolness of the Dinshaw Petit Mill as illustrating the advantage of having all the work done on the ground floor, and suggests that in all mills of two or more stories communication between each floor and the roof should be established by a system of vertical ventilation. These varied considerations bring Dr. Waters to the eminently sensible conclusion that though the unaltered physique of the operatives seem to show that a close atmosphere is not detrimental to them "yet, as in all reason a clean condition is more desirable than a foul, such feasible measures as tend to cleanse the air around the workers should be adopted."

The reports of the Collectors go to show that the ventilation of mofussil factories is satisfactory. Mr. Campbell anticipates that the scheme which proves successful in Bombay may advantageously be introduced up-country, subject to such modifications as local circumstances necesitate. He points out that the risk of interference with the necessary humidity of the atmosphere of the spinning room, which improved ventilation might bring in a drier atmosphere than that of Bombay, can be obviated by artificial means for maintaining a constant supply of moisture. Both in Bombay and the mofussil the sanitary condition of factories is spoken of with approval, and the health of the work-people is invariably described as good. Mr. Enthoven, the Chief Inspector, cordially endorses this testimony in general, and that of Dr. Waters in particular. He tells us that there is no reason to believe that the Bombay operatives suffer from the nature of their employment. He is of opinion that the greater tax on their energies made by the long hours of employment is amply compensated for by the better feeding which their earnings permit; while so far as the women are concerned, he says they are distinctly better circumstanced from a physical point of view than their sisters [illegible] labour in the fields. The total numbe[r] women employed in cotton mills is 25,68[illegible] the reeling and winding rooms in wh[ich] are found are, as we have seen, the heat[illegible] departments of a mill. The Collect[or] rabad (Sind) is of opinion that as wom[en] children are mostly employed by contr[acts] and not by the mill manager, they are [illegible] factory hands and should not be a menabl[e] Act, but be allowed to work as long as th[ey] like. To this attempt to evade the spirit [of] the Factories Act by making a distinction [wi]thout a difference Mr. Campbell refuses t[o] the least support. It would indeed [be] little short of absurd to exempt from th[e] operations of protective law, the two classes [of] employés—women and children—whose h[ard]ships led the late Lord Shaftesbury to [ad]vocate legislation in favour of factory legislat[ion] for Britain. The children employe[d] in all 6,424, of whom nearly fif[ty] are girls. Mr. Enthoven vigor[ously] commends the discontinuance, where[in] of the practice of housing reelers [in] under the roof of the spinning [mills]. He admits the readiness of mill-o[wners] and managers to make improvement[s], these galleries and to add staircases w[hich] upon to do so, but he desires to [see] improved out of existence. Their [situ]ation is unhealthy and in case of fir[e] he considers it would in eve[ry] beneficial to gradually replac[e] by reeling outhouses. Seeing that [Mr.] cordially acknowledges the as[sis]tance and support received from the mill-o[wners] reasonably be supposed that th[ey] will a whole carry out these recommend[ations] as rapidly as they have carried out othe[r] protective measures previously [sug]gested to them.

The chief administrative change [in] the year was the appointment of Presiden[cy] Surgeon as Joint Inspectors under the [Act], which has enabled a considerable [in]crease in the number of visits paid to the fa[ctories] to be effected. Moreover, as we have [seen], it has already led to definite experim[ents] in regard to the ventilation of the B[ombay] factories. Under the rules Joint Med[ical] Inspectors are required to visit the [fac]tories in their respective districts half-yearly, [and] if necessary. Mr. Campbell state[s] that the settlement of several somewhat [trou]blesome questions is mainly due to the adv[ice] and help received from Dr. Waters, and ind[ee]d testimony to this fact is borne by [the] liberal quotations made in the Blue Book [from] that gentleman's report. The need for [in]creasing the inspectorial staff was made th[e] subject of correspondence during the year, [the] Chief Inspector pointing out the impo[ssi]bility of efficiently controlling single-hand[ed] the 121 factories in Bombay, side by side [with] multifarious duties at the Custom H[ouse]. The employment of two additional ins[pec]tors was rendered imperative last Decem[ber] by the introduction of the Cotton Duties [Act]; and this has enabled the control over th[e fac]tories to be rendered more efficient, by a[n in]crease in the number of inspections witho[ut] notice. The two strikes which occurred in B[ombay] last October were not unconnected in the [opin]ion of the Chief Inspector with the fact tha[t] November is the harvest season in the A[hmed]abad and Ratnagari districts from whence ma[ny] of the Bombay mill operatives are drawn. [Mr.] Enthoven says a very little thing ind[uces] this class to abandon their occupation an[d] return for the harvest season to their count[ry]. The percentages of absenteeism are not given all the reports, but in the districts where [they] are recorded they vary from two to twenty per cent., a love of holiday-making, and a [desire] to be present at family ceremonies being the chief causes assigned for these abstentions. Attention is drawn by the Chief Inspector to the necessity for the better protection of ring frames; several fatal accidents having occurred to children employed on these machines during the year. The matter has formed the subject of correspondence with the Mill-owners Association, and guards of an approved description are now being generally applied. From the mofussil it is reported that all machines are well-guarded, but this statement is reserved by Mr. Campbell *cum grano salis*, on the reasonable ground that considerable technical knowledge and experience is necessary before one is competent to give an opinion on the subject. On the whole the report is an eminently satisfactory one, and shows that on the one hand the inspectors exercised due vigilance, and that on the other mill-owners generally evinced a desire to conform to the provisions of the law.

"PHYSICALLY and mentally," said Professor Huxley, "I am the son of my mother. From her, we are told, he inherited his dark eyes and dark hair, the keen bright face, his shapely hands, and his rapidity of thought. But who she was, more than the wife of Mr. Huxley, a school-master at Ealing, no one has thought necessary to tell us. He was believed to owe his artistic appreciation to his father, and he often lamented the neglect of his in[born] capacity for drawing. A due appreciation of beauty he held to be essential, and the loss of seeing it he considered infinite. "The man who is all morality and intellect," said he "although he may be good and even great, is, after all, only half a man. There is beauty in the moral world, and in the intellectual world; but there is also a beauty which is neither moral nor intellectual—the beauty of the world of Art." Whatever he may have lost himself he certainly provided opportunities for the cultivation of the sense of which he speaks so highly for the children of his own generation. He was anything but—what he has been described as—a "matter of fact scientist." Educated at his father's school Huxley had a great ambition as a boy to become a clergyman, then he thought he would like to be a mechanical engineer. Eventually he became a doctor, an M.B. of London, with honours in physiology, and was appointed assistant surgeon to H.M.'s Rattlesnake. Preparatory to this he had won golden opinion at Clearing-Cross Hospital. But he was destined to become one of the greatest scientists of the age. Sailing to Australia he had opportunities for pursuing his "Oceanic Hydrozoa," which won him his F.R.S., and laid the foundation of his distinction. Three years afterwards—in 1[8]—he was appointed Professor of Natural History Royal Schools in Jermyn-Street, London. His advancement from this point was rapid. He was appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. In 1856 he accompanied his friend Tyndall in his first visit to the Alps and on his return was chosen Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society. Huxley was recognised "as a man who has thrown open the windows of his mind to whatever impressions are [of] science, history, literature, politics, human life may convey of it." Some of his sentences on the Renaissance written at this time in enunciation of the Roman Catholic Church, a declar-

ed to be as attractive as any that ha[s] been written on that great theme. [It] were," he says, "writing of the effe[ct] classical revival upon the men of M[en] and Papal Europe, "as men who had [seen] the fairy queen, and, wandering with [her] the dim loveliness of the under-world [could] not to return to the familiar ways [of] and fatherland, though they lay, [at] length, overhead. Cardinals were mor[e] liar with Virgil than with Isaiah, and [he] laboured with great success to re[store] Rome." Academic Honours were s[howered] upon him. He was elected Lord R[ector] Aberdeen University, President of the [Royal] of Arts, Ph. D. of Breslau, M.D. of W[ürzburg], LL.D. of Edinburgh, LL.D. of Cam[bridge], D.C.L. of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal [Society], of Surgeons, Knight of the Order of [the] Star of Sweden, member of the acade[mies] almost every centre of learning in Eu[rope]. Trustee of the British Museum, a m[ember] the Senate of the University of Lond[on] finally he was called to her Majesty's [Privy] Council. His scientific works are almost [numberless]. It is as a scientist of the first ra[nk] his name will for ever be remembered, w[hile] attitude towards Positivism and Agn[osticism] will soon be forgotten.

A WHOLESALE distribution of honour[s] customary farewell of an expiring Minist[ry] that which Reuter sends us to-day is n[ot] extensive or more remarkable than on[e] Lord Houghton was Mr. Gladstone's [colleague] Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord Carr[ington] lord chamberlain. They get a step [in] vance of their present peerages, being [made] Earls. First of the Commoners raised [to] Peerage is Sir Henry Loch, a distin[guished] Anglo-Indian, who since 1889 has be[en] ernor of the Cape and High Commissi[oner] South Africa. No honour has ever m[ore] propriately crowned a long career of [public] usefulness. The Right Hon. Herbert [Gardner], late President of the Board of [Agri]culture, member for North Essex [and] Sydney de Stern, member for Stowmarke[t], Mr. James Williamson, member for Lan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HONOURS' GAZETTE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The following distribution of Honours and Decorations is announced :—

Lord Houghton and Lord Carrington have been created Earls.

Sir Henry Lock, Right Honorable Herbert Gardner, late President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney de Stern, member for Stowmarket, and James Williamson, member for Lancaster, have been created Barons.

Messrs. James Blyth, William Agnew, Captain H. Naylor-Leyland, member for Colchester, and Mr. Bell, Provost of Glasgow, have been created Baronets.

Messrs. Arthur Arnold, Edward Gourley, member for Sunderland, Cowasjee Jehanghir and Low, Provost of Dundee, have been Knighted. Sir Ralph Thompson, late Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, and Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bt., member for Banbury, have been appointed members of the Privy Council.

Mr. Fowler, late Secretary of State for India, has been created Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, late Secretary of State for War, has been created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Mr. R. Giffen of the Board of Trade, Colonel Majendie, and Mr. Alfred Milner, have been created Knights Commander of the Bath.

Mr. de Bunsen, British Consul-General to Siam, Mr. Arthur Hardinge, British Diplomatic Agent at Zanzibar, and Captain Lugard have been made Companions of the Bath.

Col. H. E. Colvile, Imperial Commissioner for Uganda, has been created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

A NEW BISHOP.

Dr. Richardson was, yesterday, consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

REFORMS IN THE TURKISH ASIATIC PROVINCES.

The Sultan has appointed Chakir Pacha Inspector of the Turkish Provinces in Asia. The nomination is regarded as a mere evasion of the demands of the Powers.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

The nephew of King Menelek and other envoys comprising the Abyssinian Embassy to the Emperor Nicholas, have been received with marked honours in Russia.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

It has been arranged that Prince Nasrulla Khan will pay another visit to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, on Tuesday next, and will sleep the night at the Castle.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left here at 9 o'clock this morning for Bombay.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

A most important discovery has been made during the recent Chitral campaign that the Lee-Metford rifles are not so effective against the frontier tribes as the Martini-Henri rifle, and in various instances during the Chitral Expedition the tribesmen were struck, and were still able to fight. In one instance a fanatic was discovered with six Lee-Metford bullet-wounds, which the doctors certified would have been fatal had they emanated from the Martini-Henry rifle. The result will probably be the adoption of a slightly enlarged bullet.

The telegraph wire was cut, this morning, near Chakdara. Four insulators, two posts, and 170 yards of wire have been stolen.

The trestle bridge over the Swat River is reported to be practically beyond repair now.

Three quarters of bhoosa is found to have been saved from the fire at Chakdara.

Some shots were fired into Mundah last night.

The divisional head-quarters move to Dir to-morrow.

All wires between Nowshera and Rawalpindi were interrupted on the 26th ultimo.

Two squadrons of the 10th Bengal Lancers left Nowshera on the 27th ultimo for Jhelum.

Five Kahars were cut up last night at Serai. Three of the attacking party was wounded. Blood-stains were traced, and two men caught, one of whom confessed. A court-of-inquiry has been ordered. One of the Kahars is dead, and another is dying.

The body of a Pathan was found near the road, a mile south of Sayate, on the 25th ultimo.

The centre span of the new suspension bridge over the Swat River gave way on the 28th ultimo owing to a heavily loaded camels colliding and falling, and the rush of crowding the roadway at one spot. The bridge will be re-opened on the 29th.

The stays also of the trestle bridge over the Swat River were swept away on the night of the 27th. The bridge is now impassable.

A mule driver was shot between Janbatai and Shinwai, three miles from the latter place, yesterday, 1 p.m. Two shots were fired at him. He is still living.

The villagers working in the fields say he was shot by three men from the hills above.

The two Ghazi Mullahs captured at Serai were tried, yesterday evening, after confessing to the commission of the offences that they had been combined in the attack.

Of the necessary materials for a new bridge over the Panjkora River are collected in case the present one is washed away, the roadway not being fastened.

THE MISSING RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

News just received by the Government of India shows that the Khyber Afridis have restored to our political Office in the Khyber practically all the rifles and accoutrements taken away by the desertion of the 20th Punjab Infantry during the Waziristan Expedition.

THE ARMS RACKS COMPETITION.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The Government of India has decided to allow all Volunteer Corps to take part in the competition for the best specifications of arm racks for general adoption for the safety of arms of the British troops in India. October 1st has been fixed for the submission of designs and specifications to the General Officer commanding the districts.

THE DELHI-BHATINDA-SAMASATA RAILWAY.

Messrs. Ogilvie Gillanders Company, London, are successful tenderers for the construction of the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata Railway line. Among the competitors were Sir Alfred Dent, Messrs. Lee, and Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACRURY.

An extra pension of £100 per annum for the Bombay Medical Establishment, 1895-96, has been granted to Bridge-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Macrury on his retirement in March next.

THE MOON'S STORY.

BY SIR ROBERT BALL.

[Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, England, and formerly Royal Astronomer of Ireland.]

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

I do not think that there is any chapter in Modern Science more remarkable than that which I here propose to describe. It has indeed all the elements of a romance. I am to sketch an event of the very greatest moment in the history of this Universe, which occurred at a period of the most extreme antiquity, and has been discovered in the most remarkable manner.

The period of which I write is far more ancient than that of the Pyramids of Egypt, or of any other monuments erected by human effort. It is even more early than the primary remote time, hundreds of thousands of years ago, when man himself first came upon this globe. My retrospect has to pierce right through those vast protracted cycles which the geologists have opened up to us. We speak of a period long anterior to the ages during which our continents were blocked sculptured into their present mountain chains and river courses. We have to look through those periods still earlier when great animals, now long extinct, flourished on this Earth. The time of which I write is more remote than that very remarkable epoch in Earth history, during which the great coal forests flourished. It is earlier than the supreme moment, countless millions of years ago, when living organisms first became inhabitants of this globe. Even here, however, our retrospect must not stop. We have yet once more to look back through certain anterior periods to a time when our earth was in its earliest youth. The chapter of history about which I am now writing, is indeed in the very dawn of things terrestrial.

It might be thought that it would be utterly impossible for us to learn anything with regard to what took place at a time so immeasureably anterior to all sources of tradition, and indeed to all the ordinary channels for obtaining knowledge by observation. It, however, fortunately happens that the darkness of this early period is illumined by a bright and steady source of light which will never deceive us if only we will follow it properly. Our trustworthy guide is to be the pen of the mathematician, for it is well known that, unless we are going to dispute the fundamental proposition that two and two make four, we cannot impugn the truths which mathematics disclose. This Science knows no boundaries in space. It recognizes no limits in time. It is ever ready for discussing operations which take place, either in the millionth part of a second, or in the lapse of uncounted millions of centuries. The processes of mathematics are alike available for tracing out the delicate movements in the interior of a molecule not one millionth part of the size of a grain of sand, or for investigating the properties of space so vast, that the whole solar system occupies an inconsiderable point by comparison. Let us therefore see what this infallible guide has to teach us with regard to that momentous epoch in the history or our system when the moon was born.

Our argument proceeds from an extremely simple and familiar matter. Everyone who has ever been on the sea-shore knows the daily ebb and flow of the waters which we call the tides. Long ere the true nature of the forces by which the Moon acts upon the Earth was understood, the fact that there was a connection between the tides and the Moon had become certainly known. Indeed, the daily observations of a fisherman or of anyone whose business was concerned with the great deep, would have taught him that the time of high water, and the time of full moon, stood at each place in a certain definite relation. The fisherman might not have understood the precise influence of the Moon upon the tides, but if he had observed, as he might in some places, that when the Moon was full, the tide was high at 10 o'clock in the morning, it would be perfectly obvious to him that the Moon had some special action to this ebbing and flowing of the ocean. If he proceeded, we are told of some savage race, who, recognizing that the Moon and the tides must be associated, were still in some considerable doubt as to whether it was the Moon which was the cause of the tides or of the tides which were the cause of the Moon.

The ebbing and flowing of the tide opens up this chapter of remote history, which we can now explore with the help of the researches of Professor George Darwin. For as the tides course backwards and forwards, sweeping to and fro vast volumes of water, it is obvious that the tides must be doing work. In fact, in some places the tides have been made to do useful work. If the water as it rises be impounded in a large reservoir, it can be made to turn a water-wheel as it enters, while another water-wheel can be driven as the reservoir empties itself a few hours later. Thus we produce a tidal mill. It is quite true that, so long as coal remains tolerably cheap and steam power is consequently readily available, it is not often possible to employ the direct power of the tides in an economical manner. For our purposes it is merely necessary to note that, day after day, week after week, year after year, the tides must be incessantly doing work of some kind or other.

Every practical man knows, that a certain quantity of work can only be done by the expenditure of a certain quantity of energy. He also knows that there is in nature no such thing as the creation of energy. It is just as impossible to create out of nothing the weight through a single inch as it would be to create a load of bread out of nothing. If, therefore, the tides are doing work, and we have seen that they undoubtedly are doing work, it follows that there must be some source of energy on which the tides are enabled to draw. A steam engine is able to put forth power because of the energy developed from the coal which is continually supplied to the furnace. But where is the equivalent of the coal in the great tidal engine? We might at first hazard the supposition, that, as the Moon is the cause of the tides, so we must look to the moon to provide the energy by which the tides do their work. This is, however, not exactly the case. The match which lights the fire under the steam-boiler is in one sense no doubt the cause of the energy developed, but we do not therefore assert that the power of the engine is derived from the match. It comes rather from the fuel whose consumption is started by the match. In like manner, though the Moon's attraction causes the tides, yet it is not from the moon that the tidal energy is derived. There is only one possible source for the energy necessary to sustain the tides. Everyone who is conversant with mechanical matters knows the important duty which the fly-wheel performs in a mill. The fly-wheel in fact may be considered as a reservoir into which the engine pours the power generated with each stroke of the piston, while the machinery in the mill draws on this accumulated store of power in the fly-wheel. If the engine is stopped, the fly-wheel may yet give a turn or two, for the energy which it contains may be still sufficient to drive for a few seconds the machinery through the mill. But the store of energy in the fly-wheel would necessarily become speedily exhausted and the fly-wheel come to rest unless it were continually replenished by the action of the engine.

The Earth may be regarded as a mighty fly-wheel which contains a prodigious store of energy. That energy is, however, never added to, for there is no engine available. If however no energy were withdrawn from the earth, then the globe would continue to spin and its axis, once every twenty-four hours for ever. As however the tides need energy to get through their work, they abstract what they require from the store which they find at hand in the rotation of the earth. Next time you see the tides scouring up and down a river, you may reflect that the power which impels that mass of water to and fro, has been obtained solely at the expense of the spinning of our globe. Indeed the little child who digs a moat in the sand which is filled by the rising tide, affects to a certain extent the revolution of this earth about its axis.

This withdrawal of energy from the earth is incessantly taking place along almost every coast. From day to day, from century to century, from moon to moon, energy is daily being withdrawn and daily wasted, never again to be restored. As the earth has no other means of replenishing its stores, the consequence is inevitable. The quantity of energy due to the rotation of the earth must be gradually declining. Stated in this way perhaps the intimation is not very alarming, but placed in other words the results at which we have arrived assume the more practical expression that the tides must be gradually checking the speed with which the earth turns round. The tides must in fact be increasing the length of the day. In consequence of the tides which ripple to and fro on our shores, and which flow in and flow out of our estuaries and rivers, to-day is longer than yesterday, and yesterday is longer than the day before. I may, however, admit at once that the change thus produced is not very appreciable when only moderate periods of time are considered. Indeed the alteration in the length of the day from this cause, amounts to no more than a fraction of a second in a period of a thousand years. Even in the lapse of ordinary history, there is no recognizable change in the length of the day. But the importance of our argument is hardly affected by the circumstance, that the rate at which the day is lengthening, is a very slow one. The really significant point is, that this change is always taking place, and lies always in the same direction. It is this latter circumstance which gives to the present doctrine its great importance as a factor in the development of the earth-moon system. We are accustomed in astronomy to reason about movements which advance for vast periods in one direction, and then become reversed. Such movements as this are, however, not the real architects of the Universe, for that which is done during one cycle of years is undone during the next. But the tides are ever in operation, and their influence tends ever in the same direction. Consequently the alteration in the length of the day is continually in progress, and in the course of illimitable ages, its effects accumulate to a startling magnitude.

The earth now revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours. There was a time, millions of years ago, very likely, when it revolved once in twenty-three hours. Earlier still it must have spun on its axis in twenty-two hours, while this succeeded a time when the day was only twenty hours. The very same arguments applied in those times, which apply at the present, so that if we strain our vision back into the excessively remote pass, we find the earth spinning ever more and more rapidly, until at last we discern an epoch when the length of the day, having declined to eight hours and seven hours, had at last sunk to something like five or six hours. This is the time when the Moon's story commences. At this eventful period the Earth accomplished about four revolutions in the same time that it now requires for a single one. We do not attempt to assign the antiquity of this critical moment. It must certainly have been far earlier than the time when this earth became fitted for the reception of organized life. It must have been at least many millions of years ago. If it be thought that the vagueness of our chronology is rather unsatisfactory, then it must be remembered, that even historians who have human records and monuments to guide them, are still often in utter uncertainty as to the periods during which mighty empires flourished, or as to the dates at which great dynasties rose or perished.

But our story has another side to it. Among the profoundest laws of Nature, is that which asserts that action and reaction are equal and opposite. We have seen that the Moon is the cause of the tides, and we have further seen that tides act as a brake to check the speed with which the earth is rotating. This is the action of the Moon upon the earth, and now let us consider the reaction with which this action must be inevitably accompanied. In our ordinary experience we observe that a man who is annoyed by another, feels an unregenerate impulse to push the annoying agent away as far as possible. This is exactly the form which the reaction of the earth assumes. It is annoyed by the Moon, and accordingly it strives to push the Moon away. Just as the Moon by its action on the earth through the medium of the tides, tends to check the speed with which the earth is rotating on its axis, so the earth reacts on the moon, and compels the satellite to adopt a continuous retreat. The Moon is therefore gradually receding, it is further from the earth to-day than it was yesterday. It will be further to-morrow than it is to-day. The process is never reversed; it never even ceases. The consequence is a continuous growth in the size of the track which the moon describes around the earth. It is quite true that this growth is a slow one, so too the growth of the oak is imperceptible from day to day, though in the lapse of centuries the tree attains a magnificent stature. The enlargement of the Moon's orbit, though imperceptible month to month, or even from century to century, has revolutionized our system in the lapse of many millions of years.

Looking back through the mists of time, we see the moon ever drawing nearer and nearer to the earth. Our satellite now revolves at a distance of 240,000 miles, but there was a time when that distance was no more than 200,000 miles. There was a time, millions of years ago, no doubt, when the moon was but 100,000 miles away, and as we look further and father back, we see the moon ever drawing closer and closer to the earth, until at last we discern the critical period in earth-moon history, when our globe was spinning round in a period of about five or six hours. The Moon instead of revolving where we now find it, was then actually close to the earth, earlier still it was in fact touching our globe, and the moon and the earth were revolving each around the other, like a foot-ball and a tennis ball actually fastened together.

It is impossible to resist taking one step further. We know that the earth was at that early period a soft molten mass of matter, spinning round rapidly. The speed seems to have been so great that a rupture took place, a portion of the molten matter broke away from the parent globe, and the fragments coalesced into a small globe. That the moon was thus born of our earth uncounted millions of years ago, is the lesson which mathematics declares it learns from the murmur of the tides.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Thursday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London: Mr. Groves, Mrs. Cruickshank, Capt. J. Dallas, Mr. M. H. Fuller, Miss Munn, Mrs. E. H. Hart and child, Mr. W. E. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Sadler, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. B. Meade, Mr. Blakledge, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bibby and two children, Mr. and Mrs Ernsberger and to infants, Surg-Lieut. E. Hindmarsh, Mr. A. S. Vertue, Mr. H. L. Cuthell, Mr. Panachund, Mr. R. C. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Patou, Mr. Rahman, Mr. Visram, Mr. Shroff, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. P. MacPhail.

From Brindisi: Mr. G. Winmill, Mr. M. T. J. P. Norman, Capt. W. C. Ross, Lieut. Hammer, Mr. H. D. Rainey, Mr. M. Jones, Miss Wood, Mr. A. L. M. Wood, Mr. Karden, Mr. A. B. Maxwell, Mr. G. Humfress, Mr. M. Crosse, Mr. Littlewood, Mr. E. B. Francis, Capt. Hancock, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. A. Hoare, Mr. and Mrs Lorraine King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrews, Mr. W. A. Shortt, Mr. A. F. Maunsty, Mr N. Collie, Mr. Hastings, Mr. R. Sim, Mr. F. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. K. W. Bhat, Mr. W. Atheni, Mr. W. K. Eddes, Mrs. E. Lawrie, Mr. W. A. Willock, Capt. Deasy, Rev. John Douglas, Mr. N. S. Hallward, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Mitchell, Capt. Kerrick, Mr. Arnott, Miss Kerr, Lieut. E. Vaughan, Lieut. Marden, Mr. R. Branson, Miss Branson, Mrs. M. E. Kirk.

From Gibraltar: Mr. S. Gaiknaed, Mr. J. B. Khasgerall, Mr. A. J. Pereira, Mr. J. A. Sousa.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S refusal of the Order Pour le Merite, which the German Emperor wished to confer upon him will not surprise anybody. He says that his opinion "often repeated and strongly espressed" debar him from anything of the kind. In this connexion a passage in the "Principles of Ethics" (Vol I., page 318) will probably occur to students of his writings. It appears in the chapter headed "Confusion of Ethical Thought," in which Mr. Spencer dwells upon the incongruity resulting from "the nominally accepted ethics of amity and the actually accepted ethies of enmity," and is to this effect :—"So is it, too, in Protestant Germany—the land of Luther and the favourite home of Christian theology. Significant of the national feeling was that general order to his soldiers issued by the Emperor on ascending the throne, in which, saying that "God's decree places me at the head of the army," and otherwise expressing his obedience to "God's will," he ends by swearing "ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render account to them of the glory and honour of the Army." To which add that, in harmony with this oath, Pagan alike in sentiment and idea; we have his more recent laudation of duelling clubs a laudation soon afterwards followed by personal performance of Divine Service on board his yacht."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE notorious dacoit Nga Cho, long a terror in the Myingyan district of Burma, has at length been captured by Lieutenant Stone, Assistant Commissioner.

No definite news has been received from Kabul yet as to the place of Umra Khan's incarceration: neither is it stated how his family is being treated. It seems certain, however, that all his treasure has been seized; so his followers must be dependent on the Amir's bounty.

MAJOR-GENERAL GERARD and the officers of the Pamir Commission have crossed the Tragbal Pass on their way to Gilgit. Their orders are to proceed direct to the ground to be demarcated in the Pamirs and to meet their Russian colleagues there on July 22nd if possible.

THE latest season report shows that the crops in every part of India are doing well, and 1895 may prove a most prosperous year for the cultivators. The cattle are in good condition, and fodder is reported sufficient from every province.

WE hear that every effort is being made to catch the mule which bolted with the maps recently compiled by Captain Walker for the Intelligence Branch in Burma in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission. The maps are of much value, and the officer who compiled them did so with much trouble in order to illustrate his Report in connection with the Mission and the country visited. The maps contain a great deal of hitherto unknown information to be embodied in existing maps, and it would therefore be a pity if they are not recovered in time to be issued with Captain Walker's Report, which is to be printed and issued at Rangoon shortly. This Report is looked forward to with much interest as it will contain valuable information of the Mekong Valley from Keng Tung.

THE Railway Administration Report gives some information regarding what is called the Cawnpore-Gogra (metre-gauge link) line, which will fill in the gap between the narrow-gauge systems in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. All the earth-work has been completed except on the Malhaur-Daliganj section, a short bit to the north-east of Lucknow. Here the delay was due to the land not being made over until the middle of February, but it is not stated how this blunder occurred. All the bridges are in hand, and girders for 30 feet spans have been ordered in England, those of shorter lengths being supplied by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. From Burhwal to Barabanki there will be a mixed gauge, in which second-hand steel rails will be laid. The work will be rapidly pushed forward to completion, and at Cawnpore a new passenger-station is to be built to accommodate the traffic. The temporary bridge over the Gogra will be used each cold weather until the permanent structure is erected.

ALL over the Gangetic Plain, from Patna to Dehra Dun, as well as over nearly the whole of the Punjab plains the rains are in excess of the normal at this season. This excess is mainly due to the exceptionally early setting in of the rains, as, except on the 24th ultimo, the falls so far have not been heavy this season. In the south of the Punjab, as represented by the stations of Delhi, Sirsa, and Lahore, the rainfall is short. Excessive rains are also reported from the Central Provinces and Central India, but over the Peninsula conditions are less satisfactory, for beyond the heavy rainfall which accompanied the cyclone that passed northward along the West Coast in the second week of June, there has been no rain of importance in Southern India. The monsoon never seems to have recovered its initial weakness in this region, and up till Friday last there had been nothing more than showery weather reported on the West Coast. Over Bengal and Burma the rainfall is also deficient, but a deep depression is at present forming at the head of the Bay, and the strong southerly winds which will succeed it will probably give heavy rain to Bengal.

GENERAL Low's force is to be made as mobile as possible in case the Government decide to withdraw it. Orders have just been issued to send back all the British sick and wounded, except such as are too ill to be moved, or those who will be able to return to active duty within a reasonable period. The men sent back will go to Cherat, the hill station of Peshawar, where hospital accommodation is available.

WE drew attention some months ago to a remarkable decision of the Mysore High Court (the Chief Justice dissenting) in which it was ruled that a convert to Christianity forfeits by the fact of his conversion his right to the custody and education of his Children. The Indian Christian Association, N.-W. P., has now petitioned the Government of Indian to "exert its influence towards securing the same religious toleration towards Christian subjects in Mysore as is accorded to followers of other persuasions."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to abolish the Corps of Ordnance Artificers at present maintained at Madras. This corps is one of old standing, having been established so long ago as 1821, and it has since that date afforded a good and respectable means of livelihood to the sons of European soldiers and Eurasians, the recruits being trained in the trades of armourers, smiths, turners, brass-founders, and carpenters. The Special Ordnance Commission of 1874 recommended the retention of the course, not on the ground of economy, but because they thought it was desirable to find employment for this class of men, and the Government of India were actuated by the same motive when they declined to sanction the disbandment of the corps at the time it was first proposed. For some time past, however, the question of abolition has been discussed, and it has at length been decided to carry out the measure. The main reasons which have led to this decison are, we believe, the deterioration of the corps owing to various causes, such as the low pay allowed to the men compared with market rates, want of efficient supervision, admission of an inferior class of recruits owing to the trained boys seeking employment on better rates of pay elsewhere. It was also found that the standard of technical merit of the corps was not equal to that of the best native labour, although the cost of maintenance was greater, and that a more efficient establishment on modern principles, in the shape of native civil labour, could be obtained for the money expended. Of course the defects in the corps were capable of being remedied, but it was estimated that the cost would be very great, and not at all commensurate with the advantages to be gained. On the other hand, the abolition of the corps will result in a large saving, and a more efficient establishment will now be obtained in its place.

THE Medical Automatic machine is a new invention, and the glory of its native town, Amsterdam. The said machine is built in human form, on the model of certain anatomical studies used by students in the hospitals, and for each organ in this vile body of ours which is capable of suffering, the new Æsculapius has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a special slot. Now the patient who has a pain in his heart or liver will reverently approach the oracle and drop a penny in the heart or liver department so marked, when an inner rattling is heard, and the figure advances a long skeleton hand containing some soothing prescription for the needs of the human heart or human liver generally. The address of an apothecary is also given, and the sufferer goes rejoicing on his way. Doubtless, the new automatic doctor will receive the usual number of quack testimonials. "Till, under Providence, I became acquainted with your wonderful invention, I had been a sufferer from anarchist's stomach for fifty years." But an American, says the *Figaro*, has gone one better than this. He has produced an Automatic with the following inscription :—Put a penny into the slot and you will get a blessing from the Pope, in the Pope's own voice per phonograph.

THE GODHRA SHOOTING CASE.

MRS. LESTER'S TRIAL.

NEARLY two months have elapsed since the terrible tragedy of the murder of a husband by an Englishwoman at Godhra shocked and astonished the public at large. The circumstances of the case were at once so tragic and so strange that during the whole of this period public interest therein has remained unabated. This absorbing interest in the case was reflected by the crowded state of the court, and the suppressed excitement which prevailed when Mrs. Lester was put upon her trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday morning. In the absence of Mr. Justice Candy, owing to serious indisposition, the case was heard by the Hon. Mr. Jardine, the acting Chief Justice. There was a hush of the whispered conversation which had prevailed, when the judge entered and the prisoner, attired in black, and wearing a deep veil through which the lines of care and remorse upon her face could be clearly seen, stood up to hear the charge read by Mr. Raikes, the Clerk of the Crown. The learned judge, in order that the prisoner might fully understand the position, explained the nature of the charge. On behalf of Mrs. Lester, who seemed to acutely feel her position, Mr. Lowndes with whom was Mr. Jardine, elected to have the case tried. The special jurors were all Europeans, nine or ten natives who were called being challenged as well as two or three Europeans. Mr. A. F. Beaufort was appointed foreman of the jury. Mr. Macpherson, the acting Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Young, in opening the case for the prosecution, impressed first and foremost upon the Special Jury the necessity and importance of dismissing from their minds all pre-conceived ideas, and sentimental feelings in regard to the case, and of approaching it with entirely open minds. Having read the section of the Code, under which the prisoner was charged, he proceeded to outline the circumstances attending the Pawagadh hill tragedy. At the beginning of May last the deceased Police Superintendent and his wife went up to the Navalakh Kotha, near the top of Pawagadh hill for the hot weather. On their way up they rested at Makai Katha, a building half-way up the hill, where Professor Littledale, of the Baroda College, and his wife were staying. At that time there was no trace of anything like discord between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. Arrangements were made for Mr. and Mrs. Littledale to look the Lesters up at their residence on the top of the hill next evening, and they accordingly did so, and saw no signs of want of harmony between them. About seven o'clock in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Littledale parted from the Lesters, being accompanied by them a short way down the hill. Early the next morning, Mr. Littledale received a letter from Mrs. Lester, stating that she had shot her husband through the heart, and that she could "stand his bad and unjust treatment no longer." Mr. Littledale and Mr. Elderton at once made their way to Navalakh Kotha, where they arrived shortly before 9 o'clock, and sent a servant to Mrs. Lester who called them to her bed-room, and made certain communications to Mr. Littledale, confirming the statement made in her note. So far as one could judge her complaint of abuse and violence seemed to be confined to the period of their evening meal and before they retired to rest. Arrangements were made whereby Mr. Littledale took Mrs. Lester down to Godhra in a tonga, and she was there placed in custody of the police. The butler would be called to show that apparently there was no quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Lester during dinner on the previous night. When the meal was concluded Mrs. Lester retired and deceased sat in an easy chair reading a paper, and as he was suffering from boils he called his butler to make him a poultice. Meantime he retired to bed, and the butler on going in to give him a poultice saw Mrs. Lester lying quietly in one cot and Mr. Lester in another. He was lying on his right side a little towards his face with his shoulder exposed. The butler having put on the poultice, went to the dining-room to put out the lights, and in the corner of the room—which adjoined the bedroom—he saw a rifle. As to what next occurred there was no direct evidence, for it must be remembered that Mrs. Lester's statements were not evidence, and consequently were not open to cross-examination. It would therefore be for the jury to determine how far the prisoner's statements were capable of corroboration. About 6 o'clock next morning a police ramosee awoke the butler to ask him why the sahib was sleeping on the verandah. He at once went to the verandah, and found that his master was dead with a gun shot through the shoulder. He was going to call Mrs. Lester from her room when she came out with a note, and told him to send it to Mr. Littledale. With regard to the relations between husband and wife, there could be no doubt that they were unhappy. But the learned counsel submitted that it mattered not whether they had quarrelled every day of their lives, if there was not a last quarrel of such a nature as to lead any sane person to so lose her self-control as not to realise the nature of the act she was about to commit. That was the real consideration, and in that consideration anything indicating a pre-conception of the crime was of vital importance. The provisions of the Criminal Code set forth that homicide was murder except and unless the offender "whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation causes the death of the person who gave the provocation." The learned Advocate-General cited authorities to show that no words or gestures, however opprobrious or provoking were sufficient to reduce homicide to manslaughter if such homicide was committed with a deadly weapon calculated to cause death, and he submitted that the evidence in the present case would not be of such a nature as to justify the jury in regarding the case as one of manslaughter only.

The plans of the building at Navalakh Kotha having been put in by a native police witness, Professor Littledale, who proved to be a most exact and careful witness, was called, and in answer to Mr. Macpherson, deposed to going up to the Makai Kotha on the Pawagadh Hill for the hot weather, and to frequently seeing the Lesters both before and after they went up to Navalakh Kotha higher up the hill. When he saw them camping at the foot of the hill he could see that they were not on good terms. The witness went on several shooting expeditions during this time, but Mr. Lester did not accompany him, stating as a reason that he could not ride as he was suffering from boils. He saw no discord between Mr. and Mrs. Lester when they visited him at Makai Kotha on their way up to Navalakh Kotha. By arrangement witness went up to Navalakh Kotha on the following evening to see them, and was accompanied by Mrs. Littledale and Lieut. Elderton who was visiting him as a guest. At that time he saw no trace of discord between Mr. and Mrs. Lester, who appeared to be on good terms, and behaved as a husband and wife would when receiving visitors. That was if there was any ill-feeling between them there was a suspension of hostilities in the presence of guests. He admitted that previously to this he had formed an opinion that they "didn't hit it off very well." Witness, his wife, and Lieutenant Elderton returned to their home, and on the following morning at 6-40 he was called, and went outside where he saw a sepoy who made a communication to him, in consequence of which witness sent a man down to Mr. Hebliker, the magistrate, who was living 400 yards lower down the hill. Shortly after another man came down from Navalakh Kotha and gave him the letter produced from Mrs. Lester. Professor Littledale with the caution which marked his evidence throughout here corrected himself, and said that it was the first man who brought the letter, and not the second. In company with Lieutenant Elderton and Mr. Hebliker witness went up to the Navalakh Kotha, which was reached at a quarter-past-nine, Mr. Hebliker not arriving until three-quarters of an hour later. The first object which struck witness's eye was the body of Mr. Lester, in a bath-room, lying on a carpet. Mrs. Lester came to the doorway of her bed-room and pushing open the chic in front of the door, asked witness and Lieutenant Elderton to go in, which they did. Professor Littledale having described the position and contents of the room was asked to state what took place at the interview, and thereupon "to be quite accurate" requested permission to refer to the notes of the conversation he made about an hour afterwards. No objection being raised by the defence permission was given. Witness questioned Mrs. Lester how the dreadful business happened, and she said, "Well it's been coming on for a long time, and now it's ended at last," and added that her husband had kicked her and abused her before the servants. Asked how she did it, the prisoner replied it was with a Quackenbush rifle. Witness told Mrs. Lester to be guarded in what she said as it might do her a great deal of harm hereafter. Before that prisoner said her husband had called her all the names he could think of, and it was the last straw. "It was a case of his killing me or my killing him." After witness had cautioned her, she said "I don't care, I don't want to live. What have I to live for? I have no interest in life, I don't want to pick oakum." After Mr. Elderton had gone out to see if Mr. Hebliker was coming, Mrs. Lester said, "He abused me before the servants, struck me seven times, and threw two knives at me, which cut the carpet. I picked them out myself and thought afterwards what a fool I was to have done so; they might as well have cut me as the carpet. He was frightfully jealous of me, and would not let me out of his sight. He called me a prostitute, and used some words, I can't repeat, such as a b——sooar and a d——, and other words of native abuse." Mrs. Lester further said, "I called him a cad, and said no woman could stand such treatment." She made other statements, including that she was anxious to go home to England, where friends would support her, but her husband said he would get a separation if she did this, and he forced her to go up the hill with him. Asked when the matter culminated the unfortunate woman replied "Last night between twelve and one o'clock, and added that it was so windy then that she could not sleep. She expressed dissatisfaction that police sepoys were placed to watch her, as they all hated her, Mr. Lester having lowered her in their eyes by abusing her before them. She said several times, "If I'm to be hanged I'll be hanged, I don't want to pick oakum. I am a murderess, and I suppose people will shun me." The prisoner further declared that it was the end of a long course of ill-treatment. He drank like a fish, and Government knew it, and made him give up spirits, or he would be dismissed, but he drank claret and beer as much as he liked. She added she was musical, and was a grand-daughter of Braham, the famous tenor, whose daughter was the Countess Waldegrave. "They say musical people are jealous of each other, but why should I be jealous of him?" she asked. "There was nothing to be jealous of. He was not a man who cared for society or for women." The witness told her he had never heard anything about Mr. Lester that could have given her cause for jealousy. She said "No, but he has cared for one or two women at home." Witness stayed with prisoner to prevent her committing suicide. When witness spoke of the body being taken down to Godhra for burial, Mrs. Lester said that her husband had often expressed a wish to be cremated, and had said so in his will. She afterwards added, "I don't care whether you bury him or burn him. I don't realise in the least that he is dead." Mr. Hebliker afterwards held an inquest before which witness examined the body. A quantity of blood and froth was flowing from the mouth and nostrils, and the body was clad in a cotton sleeping suit and one merino sock. There was a burn in the back of the sleeping coat, about 3½ to 4 inches long by 2½ inches broad. Near the left shoulder-blade there was a blackened hole, and the flesh was broken from a penetrating gunshot wound. In his opinion the shot had been fired from a gun touching the sleeping coat deceased was wearing, and could not have been self-inflicted. Witness here produced copies of the three photographs he took of the dead body, and they were handed to the judge and jury. When asked by witness to show the cuts on the carpet made by the knives thrown at her, Mrs. Lester took Mr. Elderton and witness to the dining-room and after some difficulty they discovered a distinct knife cut in one small vari-coloured carpet, but failed to find any other knife cut. Mrs. Lester stated that the other carpet in which the cut was made was not there then. They then examined the carpet on which the body had been placed, but discovered no knife cut there, or on any other carpet. Witness next gave evidence regarding the enquiry held by Mr. Hebliker, and what he (witness) said to Mrs. Lester when she asked his advice in regard to the statement she was about to make. Witness subsequently took Mrs. Lester down to Godhra, and gave her in police custody.

After an adjournment for lunch the examination of Mr. Littledale was resumed. Subject to the ruling of the court the Advocate-General, who was most punctilious in meeting the wishes of the other side, proposed to ask some questions as to statements made by Mrs. Lester on the way to Godhra while the police sowar, who was escorting the tonga, was absent, having gone into a village to get another horse. Mr. Lowndes objected that the evidence was inadmissible on the ground that the temporary absence of the sowar did not constitute a release from police custody, and the objection was upheld by the learned judge. Reverting to the scene at Navalakh Kotha, the witness deposed to seeing three stains of blood about the place. This concluded the examination-in-chief, and Mr. Lowndes' turn now came to interrogate a witness, whose evidence throughout had been marked by extreme care, deliberation, and exactitude of detail. Professor Littledale said that he knew Mr. Lester to be a somewhat irritable man, and this irritation might be increased by his boils, and by the way in which Mrs. Lester had pressed the point of being allowed to go home to England. He did not know that Mrs. Lester was hysterical; some people might say she was; but he had heard no one call her so. Mr. Lester had suggested that witness and his wife should live with them at the top of the hill, but he refused the offer, partly because he knew that the Lesters did not live very harmoniously. He had heard of the unhappiness of the couple from various sources. Before the unfortunate occurrence, Mrs. Lester had told witness' wife that her husband had threatened to obtain a separation. On May 2 witness saw Lester, who told him that his wife was unwell. The heat of the place where the Lesters were encamping before they came up the hill was awful. The Navalakh Kotha, where they were living on the 7th, was a very gloomy place. Mrs. Lester said to witness the morning after the tragedy, "My husband said 'I shall die here,' but I did not know what he then meant." When witness went up on the 9th he was afraid Mrs. Lester might attempt to commit suicide. He had heard of a former occasion on which she attempted to take her own life

but she now wept freely. In answer to the judge, Lieut. Elderton said that Mrs. Lester was very calm during the conversation in the bed-room. Replying to the foreman of the jury, he stated that the sleeping coat was in the same condition now as it was when taken off the body. Mr. Bhasker Ramchandra Hebliker, District Deputy Collector, examined by the Advocate-General, deposed to being sent for by Mr. Littledale, and going up to Navalakh Kotha with him and the last witness, and thereby holding an enquiry regarding Mr. Lester's death. The statement made by Mrs. Lester to Mr. Hebliker was then put in and read by the Clerk of the Crown. In cross-examination witness said he did not remember the conversation. Mr. Littledale sworn to by regarding a suggestion that Mrs. Lester should be physically examined. He could not swear whether or no this was done, but he had no recollection of it. Valee Mahomed, the butler, was next examined, and stated that on the fateful night Mr. and Mrs. Lester had their dinner about 9-30 or 10, and he served them. He went out on the verandah each time when he had put down the dishes. When in the room he saw no quarrelling going on between them. After dinner the sahib read a paper, and the madam sahib went into the bed-room to sleep. The sahib was suffering from boils and told him to make a poultice, which he did. The sahib went to bed, and witness took the poultice to him, at 11-30. Mrs. Lester was on one cot, and Mr. Lester on another, the sahib's feet being towards the madam sahib's head. Witness then went to his room, and took his meal, having first put out the light in the dining-room. He saw the rifle produced after dinner was over, and saw two others also. The rifle belonged to the sahib. He had often seen cartridges in the madam sahib's box when he went to open the box by her orders. After getting his meal, he went to sleep there with other native servants. He was not disturbed in the night by anything, but was awakened in the morning by the ramosee coming and asking him how it was the sahib was sleeping outside. He went to the verandah just outside the bed-room, and found that Mr. Lester was dead on a chair. He sent a message to Mr. Littledale and then went and asked Mrs. Lester "what has happened to the sahib?" She said nothing in reply, but handed him a letter which he sent to Littledale Sahib. After the messenger had returned from Mr. Littledale the body was carried inside at witness's suggestion) by order of the madam sahib. Mr. Lowndes severely cross-examined the butler, but failed to obtain from the faithful retainer a single word regarding the alleged shortcomings of his deceased master as a husband. The butler stoutly declared that he heard no angry words between Mr. and Mrs. Lester, and saw no signs of a quarrel. Lester Sahib never used abusive words to his wife, so far as witness, not knowing English, could tell. Although he had been eighteen years with the sahib he did not understand English as the sahib always spoke to him in the vernacular. He had never seen Lester Sahib ill-treat his wife, and had not seen them quarrel. They lived a happy married life as far as he saw. Answering the learned Judge, the witness said that on the night in question the saheb had claret for dinner. In reply to Mr. Beaufort the butler sorrowfully deposed that the sahib kept a bazaar account, which the madam sahib used to look through frequently, and often, cut down the charges, her reasons for doing so being explained to witness by the sahib afterwards. His account was translated from Marathi into English in the sahib's office. The court rose at 5 o'clock until this morning.

Mrs. Emily De Charlotte Lester, aged 38, was yesterday morning placed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, acting Chief Justice, and a Special Jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on a charge of having, on the night of the 8th May last, caused the death of her husband, Charles Fredrick Lester, by shooting him with a Quackenbush rifle, while encamped on Pawaghar Hill. She claimed to be tried. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. M. M. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. A. F. Beaufort, foreman.

Mr. A. H. Ellis.	Mr. W. Carron.
Mr. W. H. Reidy.	Mr. C. J. Barnes.
Mr. C. Richardson.	Mr. H. C. Gulland.
Mr. W. W. Squire.	Mr. J. G. Covernton.

The undermentioned jurors were challenged:—Messrs. F. L. Wallace, A. N. Hill, H. Symons, Purshotum Vishnu, A. B. Earl, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Vasanjee Purshotum, Hormusjee Eduljee Bomonjee, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Ramchandra Hemraj, G. F. Leith, Ardasir Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Fateh Ali Shaik, Ahmed, Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, and Jehangir C. Chichgar. Mr. H. F. Wagstaff was excused from attendance.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, the acting Advocate-General, in opening the case for the Crown, said that to a certain extent what he said would be recapitulation on the part of himself and those who assisted him in the case the trial of which they had approached, of what others might have heard or possibly said, something on the subject of the case outside the precincts of this court. It might seem to be a trite observation for him to make, but nevertheless it was certainly his duty to make it to them on this occasion and to impress upon them to the utmost of his power, that it behoved to all of those concerned in this investigation entirely to discard from their minds anything which might have passed in their presence down to this moment in regard to this case in conversation on the subject. It was the bounden duty of themselves as well as of himself to approach the trial of the case with an absolutely open mind, determined in no way to give place to sentiment or prejudice in any direction whatever, but to sift out for themselves the truth in the investigation, and arrive at the conclusion which was consistent with justice. It was their duty to the public, it was their duty to themselves, and it was their duty to the prisoner at the bar, and it ought never to be forgotten that it was here, and it should be in this court, and in this investigation that they had to form their conclusion upon the case, which would be presented to them, and upon nothing which had been said or written or thought upon the subject of the case down to this moment in an irresponsible manner or upon materials which might or might not be reliable.

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE.

The learned counsel proceeded to explain the law bearing on the case, and read the section of the Code under which the prisoner was charged. It was Section 300 of the Penal Code, under which she had been charged, and it provided that except in the case hereafter accepted culpable homicide was murder if the act by which the death was caused was done with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such injury which was likely to cause death. There were exceptions, and the first exception was that culpable homicide was not murder if the offender was deprived of self-control by reason of grave and sudden provocation, and caused the death of the person who gave the provocation. The learned counsel observed that he did not think he was going too far when he anticipated that in all probability the question they would have to consider in this case was whether the exception, which he had just then read applied or not to the present case. He would not say anything more than what was absolutely necessary at this stage, because he would have another opportunity of addressing them after evidence had been called, and he would now at once proceed to lay before them briefly and, he hoped, concisely a just outline of the facts in the case, which it would be his duty to prove. And he added that it was, of course, not the object of the prosecution—in any case certainly not of the prosecution as represented by him and his learned friend Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor—simply to win, but their object was that justice should be done, and with that view they would strive to the best of their ability to place the facts before them with complete moderation and fairness, and at the same time with unflinching determination that nothing which was relevant to the issue of the case would be withheld from them. It was a source of most sincere gratification to them that the prisoner on this occasion would have the benefit of the ability and eloquence of his learned friend Mr. Lowndes. The learned counsel continued that the deceased Mr. Lester was the Superintendent of Police for the Panch Mahal district, a position which he occupied some time before his death, which was on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th of May last; and the prisoner at the bar was his wife. Apparently in April last Mr. and Mrs. Lester came to the decision to go for a change and stay in a building at the head of the hill, called Pawagadh. This hill is situated in the Panch Mahal district, its height being about 2,800 feet, and the weather there being very much cooler than it was in the plains at Godhra, which district was extremely hot. Some communication had passed between Mrs. Lester and the gentleman, who would be a prominent witness, Professor Littledale, of Baroda. Apparently Mr. and Mrs. Littledale had gone to the hill as far back as the 11th of April, but it was not until the 2nd of May that they arrived at the village of Champaneer. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale called on Mr. and Mrs. Lester either on the same day or the next day soon after arrival at Champaneer.

THE JOURNEY UP THE HILL.

On Tuesday, the 7th of May, Mr. and Mrs. Lester were carried up the hill of Pawagadh. On their way up they resided for a short time in a building about half-way up the hill, where Mr. and Mrs. Littledale had been staying, and then proceeded to the top of the hill, Mr. and Mrs. Littledale having decided to go half-way up. The building half-way up the hill is known as "Makai Kotha," (a granary) and it was used for that purpose in the years gone by; and the building on the top of the hill is called "Navalakh Kotha," i.e., a granary capable of containing nine lakhs' worth of grain. On this Tuesday the 7th of May Mr. and Mrs. Lester were on their way to the "Makai Kotha," and there were friendly visits between Mr. and Mrs. Lester and Mr. and Mrs. Littledale. They would hear from Mr. Littledale that he saw nothing like discord on that occasion between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. At this time when Mr. and Mrs. Lester were staying at the "Makai Kotha," Lieut. Elderton of the Bombay Army was also present. Arrangements were then made that Professor Littledale and his wife were to see Mr. Lester and his wife at "Navalakh Kotha" on the following evening, and accordingly on that evening they and Captain Elderton went to see Mr. Lester. It was between half-past five and seven o'clock, and they would hear from Mr. Littledale that then also there was no trace of anything like a breach of harmony between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. At about seven o'clock Mr. Littledale and Captain Elderton came down the hill from "Navalakh Kotha" to "Makai Kotha," which is half-way up the hill, whereas the former place is the summit of the hill, although there was another higher place, which was not much frequented. On the occasion of the departure of Professor Littledale and Captain Elderton, Mr. and Mrs. Lester had accompanied them down the hill, and they separated without leaving an impression that there was anything like disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. The next stage in the proceedings made an important point, to which attention must be directed. On the morning of Thursday, the 9th—he might say that the visit which he had just described was on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th—soon after six o'clock, Mr. Littledale was awakened by his wife, and his attention was drawn to the fact that one of Mr. Lester's sepoys had told her that

SOMETHING ALARMING HAD HAPPENED

on learning from the sepoy that Mr. Lester was dead, Mr. Littledale told Hariprasad, Mr. Lester's sepoy, to go and inform Mr. Hebliker, the magistrate, of what had happened. Mr. Hebliker lived in a building about a quarter way up the hill. He then went to arouse Captain Elderton, and tell him of what had happened. Just then another sepoy arrived from "Navalakh Kotha," with a letter purporting to be from Mrs. Lester, and it ran as follows: "Dear Mr. Littledale, —I have shot Mr. Lester through the heart. I could stand his base unjust treatment no longer. Will you tell me the nearest magistrate to whom I can inform of the sad occurrence?" They waited until Mr. Hebliker arrived. Mr. Hebliker was suffering from rheumatism, and so he could not walk so fast as Professor Littledale and Captain Elderton, and arrived at "Navalakh Kotha," about ten o'clock, after them. As soon as they arrived they found the body of Mr. Lester in one of the apartments of the "Navalakh Kotha," lying dead on a cot. The apartment was used as a bath room. They would hear from another witness that originally the body was not found there, but in the morning when a sepoy first saw it, it was lying outside the verandah facing towards the east. The servants carried the body inside. When Mr. Lester and Mr. Elderton arrived at "Navalakh Kotha" the body was inside in one of the centre rooms lying dead. They sent a message to Mrs. Lester, and almost directly she saw them they were received in the room containing two beds, and where the evidence would show, she and her husband were last seen together on the previous evening. There was only one chair in the room, and they sat upon the bed. Then Mrs. Lester made a certain communication to Mr. Littledale, regarding which he would not go into details but content himself by saying that they were confirmatory of the note, and also showed the nature of the complaints against her husband. The learned counsel preferred that they should hear them from the lips of Mr. Littledale himself. But there was one thing to be noticed in regard to what she then said, and to which he would ask them to have a very careful recollection throughout the trial, and it was that the unkindness of the deceased and violence seemed to have been entirely confined to the period of dinner—a period of their evening meal—and before they retired to bed. That might be a very important consideration, that they should bear in mind. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark that arrangements were made immediately to send down Mr. Lester to the foot of the hill in a *dhooly*. Mr. Littledale followed her, and that evening Mr. Littledale and Mrs. Lester started together in a carriage or *tonga* for Godhra, which is twenty-eight miles to the north of Champaneer. They drove to-gether. During that drive many communications were made to which the counsel did not propose now to draw their attention, because there might be a question as to how far they could be placed before them. Next morning, i.e., on Friday they reached Godhra, and Mrs. Lester was made over by Mr. Littledale to the charge of the authorities. Mr. Hebliker was absent during the middle of the day for his mid-day meal, and when he returned he took her statement. At all events an arrangement was also made by which the body was sent to Godhra in charge of a chief constable, who also took with him a small rifle which would be an exhibit in this case.

WHAT THE NATIVE SERVANTS SAW?

The learned counsel then passed on to the story which he said would be told by such sepoys as would be called, and in particular by the butler, Vali Mahomed, who would tell them that on the evening of the 8th the couple had their meal late in the evening somewhere between ten and eleven o'clock; that he waited on them and served the dinner, and that so far as he saw there was no quarrel whatever between them. That would be important with reference to the statement made to Mr. Littledale by Mrs. Lester as to what occurred at dinner. The butler's evidence did not bear out the statement but showed that afterwards Mr. Lester was reading the paper for some time. He was suffering from boils. Several witnesses would depose to that as also the butler; but curiously enough the doctor did not say anything about it; and although he had just said curiously enough it might not appear so when the doctor said that there was no special reason to examine that part of the body. He was suffering from very bad boils. While he was sitting in the verandah he called for the butler. Mrs. Lester must have then gone to the bed-room. Mr. Lester asked the butler to make poultice, and the butler having made the poultice, he went to the bed-room and there found Mrs. Lester lying quietly in her cot. It might be remembered that where she was at the time would be a question at issue. Mr. Lester was lying on another cot with his feet towards Mrs. Lester's head and his right side was perhaps to his face. The butler gave him the poultice and then went in the dining-room and he put out the light, which was there since the dinner, and he also extinguished the light which was in the verandah. He had then noticed a rifle—it was a sort of a small light rifle for shooting crows which had been kept there for that purpose, and the butler would state that he saw the rifle in a corner in the dining room. The learned counsel then handed over a plan of the place to the gentlemen of the jury, so that they could follow him while he addressed them, and proceeded to remark that the butler would not be able to tell them whether the gun was loaded or not. The learned Counsel also doubted whether he would be able to tell them where the cartridges were at that moment. The cartridges were brought to the hill in a box belonging to Mrs. Lester. This closed the scene as far as the evidence went; and the only thing remaining was what conclusion they would arrive from the statement of Mrs. Lestea herself. The learned Counsel did not know what evidence the other side would call; but in regard to her statement, as related by Mr. Littledale, so far as it was admissible and in regard to what she might say to them in the court, he had only to remind them that her statement which the law permitted to be placed before them were not in the fullest sense evidence. They were not made under the sanction of oath; but they were made by a person, who was deeply interested in the case; and it should also be remembered that they were not made in the cross-examination. And therefore in having regard to the statement of the prisoner at the bar he submitted that it was for the jury to consider how far what she said was capable of corroboration. They had to consider what corroboration is required and whether that corroboration was forthcoming. The next fact which would be deposed to was that the butler was awakened by the sepoy Hariprasad early in the morning. He wished to tell them that it was a windy night, and the servants were in the north side room of the building and they did not hear what occurred that night. There were five rooms in the building and the one to the extreme north was for servants. There were two other apartments at right angle behind the bed-room, but they were in a dilapidated condition, and Mrs. Lester's dogs were kept there; and from the plan they would have a fair notion about the distance of the servants' room. At six o'clock on the morning of the 19th ult., Vali Mahomed was awakened by Hariprasad who asked him why the saheb was sleeping outside. Vali Mahomed, the butler, got up, and as he went there he saw the saheb dead. The butler then told Hariprasad to inform Mr. Littledale, who was living half way down the hill at "Makai Kothar." He then spoke to Mrs. Lester who gave a letter in her hand and just as she was in the act of closing the envelope, she said to the butler "Littledale Saheb ko do" (give it to Mr. Littledale.) A sepoy then took the letter to Mr. Littledale.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

The counsel said such was the general outline of the facts, and they must have observed that he had studiously abstained from giving them any details which could be better had from the mouth of the witnesses themselves; and had entirely abstained from stating to them anything about which there could be any doubt. He had only one thing to say before he called the witnesses. Mrs. Lester was married in 1891, but there could be no doubt that the relations were very unhappy—he might say extremely unhappy. That was the consideration, which they were entitled to weigh to this extent—and to this extent only—that was to say so far as it rendered probable the occurrence on the night in question to some sudden and grievous quarrel. But except to that extent the learned counsel apprehended that previous bad relations were utterly and entirely irrelevant to the issue in this case. It did not matter if there were quarrels every day in their life if there was a sufficient interval between the last quarrel to enable the person to recover self-control so sufficiently as to realise the consequences of the act; unless their conclusion upon this case should be that there was in it material to justify them as men of intelligence and understanding to believe that there was a quarrel of such a nature and so immediately preceding the act with which she had been charged. If that material was wanting they would not be justified in supplementing that want by resorting to the consideration of previous bad relations. They must set aside in some way the consideration of previous bad relations unless it was clear to them that immediately before his death there occurred something of so aggravating and inflaming a character that she was deprived really of self-control and in considering that, they might just bear in mind where the rifle was. The conditions were of vital import in determining whether the case came under the first exception of culpable homicide by reason of sudden provocation. The section really expressed the English law. The learned Anvocate-General pointed out that inflaming words did not constitute a grave provocation, which would reduce culpable homicide not amounting to murder. After reading the law bearing on the case from Archibald's Pleadings and Evidence the learned counsel, in conclusion, observed that if his learned friend did not call any evidence, he would have the opportunity of dealing with the evidence of the witnesses he proposed to call, later on. If not he would have a right of reply. He hoped to place before them materials in a clear manner by which they could form their judgment.

Mayaram Jotakar Thaker, employed in the Public Works Department at Godhra, said he had drawn a plan, produced in court, of the Pawaghadh Hill and the bungalow there, under instructions he had received.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHIEF WITNESS.

Professor Harold Littledale, examined by the Advocate-General, said: I am Professor of History and English Literature, Baroda College. I had known the late Mr. Lester since 1882. I had not seen him since his marriage except once in a passing train. Before his marriage I had seen him frequently, but only once after his marriage. In April last, Mrs. Littledale, and our baby went to Pawaghadh for a change, I stayed in the Makai Kotha (i. e. the Indian Corn Granary). I had correspondence with Mr. Lester about his and our going to Pawaghadh. I was aware that he intended also to go there. The date of the first letter was the 15th April. On the 2nd May I ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lester had arrived at Champaneer at the foot of the hill. The highest point of Pawaghadh is 2,700 feet; 2,400 feet was the point at which Mr. Lester was afterwards living. The name of those domes is Navalakh Kotha. When I got down on the morning of the 2nd May to shoot, I had a message from Mr. Lester to the effect that he had arrived and would be glad to join us in shooting. On that occasion I had not seen Mrs. Lester. She was in the camp, and I heard her voice. That evening when I returned from shooting, five minutes to 8 p.m., I saw Mr. Lester. The next morning, at Champaneer, I saw Mrs. Lester. I had seen her at Baroda, where she was staying without her husband. On the 3rd, I saw the husband and wife having tiffin together. I did not join them. I had some wine. I could say from what I saw that they were not getting on very harmoniously.

Mr. Macpherson: Just say briefly what they were quarrelling about.

Mr. Lowndes objected, and the question was not pressed.

Witness continued: The next occasion I saw them was the 4th May, when I went shooting again. My wife came later at Mr. Lester's camp and we dined there according to a message I had sent to her. I noticed no want of harmony between Mr. Lester and his wife on that occasion. I did not see them on Sunday, the 5th May. On the Monday Lieutenant Elderton joined me at the Makai Kotha. He brought me a message from Mr. Lester that we were to come down for shooting. Neither on this occasion nor on the previous occasion did Mr. Lester join us in shooting, because he said he was suffering from boils and could not ride. On the morning of Tuesday, the 7th, I saw Mrs. Lester and in the evening. I saw both Mr. and Mrs. Lester at our place, Makai Kotha. They were both carried up on dhoolies. They halted at our place half-an-hour. There was no visible discord between them on that occasion. I saw none. They left us to continue their journey up the hill to Navalakh Kotha. I told them that I would look them up the next day. I saw them the next day in the cool of the evening. Mrs. Littledale and Lieutenant Elderton accompanied me. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Lester about the third of an hour. They were chatting. Mr. Lester, as appeared by his walk, was still suffering from boils. On that evening I saw

NO TRACE OF DISCORD

between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. They appeared to be on good terms and behaved as husband and wife when they were receiving visitors. There was nothing in their manner to show any hostility between them. The fact is I had previously formed an opinion as to what their relations were. I thought they did not hit it off very well. We then returned to Makai Kotha. On the morning of Wednesday, the 9th, my wife awoke me, and in consequence of what she said I dressed and went out. I saw a man whose name is written down by me on an envelope. I think he was a policeman who came from Mr. Lester's camp. In consequence of what he said, I told him or another man to go to Mr. Hebliker, the magistrate, who was living lower down at Machhi Havailee. Shortly after another man came down the hill and gave me a letter, which was in an envelope. I opened the letter and read it. On the envelope I made a note at the time. This is the letter and the envelope. I had despatched a messenger for Mr. Hebliker before I received this letter. It was the first man who came to me. I went to Lieut. Elderton's tent and called him either at this time or before. He came to the door of his tent. We dressed to go up the hill. As Mr. Hebliker took a long time in coming Mr. Elderton went down at my request to accelerate Mr. Hebliker's movements. I don't remember whether the first sepoy was with Mr. Hebliker when he came up. We went up after holding a consultation, I and Mr. Elderton got up the hill three-quarters of an hour before Mr. Hebliker. We reached the Navalakh Kotha at 9-15 a.m. As we went up, we faced the eastern front of Navalakh Kotha. There were some policemen and several servants standing about. The first object that arrested my attention was Mr. Lester's body. He was acting Superintendent of Police for the Panch Mahals. The front of the building has five rooms. Counting from the south, the body was in the second room, which was used as a bath-room. The body was lying on a bluish carpet. I did not examine the body closely just then. I had sent word to Mrs. Lester that I had arrived. She came to the door and asked me "will you come in, please." She was completely dressed—apparently so. There were no wooden doors in the building towards the east. I and Mr. Elderton went into the room through a chic. On the south side of the room, under the window, there were two beds, one beyond the other; there was a carpet further on; and a looking-glass, six razors, some pipes, and a brush and comb. There was a small tea-poy. In the north-east corner were one or two boxes. There was a sort of lady's trunk. In the south-west corner was an easy chair with a man's shirt and other clothing. When we got into the room, Mrs. Lester asked us to sit down. There were no chairs. I told her to sit down on the box. Mr. Elderton sat on a bed. I also sat down on a bed. I had taken paper and pen with me. I made a note of what took place immediately after the inquest.

THE CONFESSION.

I said to Mrs. Lester: "Mrs. Lester this is a dreadful shocking business, how did it happen?" Mrs. Lester said "well, it has been coming on for a long time, and now it has ended at last." She said something to the effect that he kicked her and abused her before the servants. I asked her how she did it and whether there was a pistol. She said "no, it was by a Quackenbush." After one or two remarks, I told her "you had better be guarded in what you say, as it might afterwards do you a great deal of harm." Mr. Elderton said "yes, and they might be used against you at your trial." She said he had kicked and abused her before the servants; she could stand it no longer. She said "he called me all the abusive names he could think of; it was the last straw. It was a case of his killing me or my killing him; so I shot him." After I had cautioned her, she said "I don't care; I don't want to live; what have I to live for; I have no interest in life; I don't want to pick oakum." The last phrase "pick oakum" she used two or three times. Soon after Mr. Elderton left the room to see if Mr. Hebliker was coming; and Mrs. Lester said to me! "He abused me before the servants, and struck me seven times, and kicked me; threw two knives at me, which cut the carpet. I picked them out myself, and thought afterwards what a fool I was to have done so. They might as well have cut me as the carpet. It was a case of his killing me or my killing him. He was frightfully jealous of me, and would not let me out of his sight. He called me a prostitute, and used some words I cannot repeat, such as a d——soor, and a d——" She went on. "I cannot repeat the words; they were words of native abuse. I called him a cad and said no gentleman would use such words. No woman could stand such treatment. When I went, to Baroda, he used to write to me three times a day, and telegraphed to me to come back. He used to say I was jealous and abused me constantly before the servants. I did not want to go up the hill, but wanted to go home. I offered to pay all my fare from Champaneer to home; and said that friends would support me at home. He said he would get a separation from me if I went away and forced me to come up the hill." I asked when the matter culminated. She said: "I don't know. Last night between 12 and 1. It was so windy I could not sleep and everything was blowing down. I think a lamp was blown down." I cannot say at which point of her statement Mr. Elderton returned. She spoke about the police sepoys, who were placed outside the doors. There was one man outside the door, and she said "if that man comes again, I will report him to the Inspector-General of Police. The sepoys all hate me. Mr. Lester has lowered me in their eyes by abusing me before them. Before we were married he did not look after his money, he was most generous: and if they paid three annas and charged him twelve he did not mind." She several times said to me "I am to be hanged, I don't want to pick oakum. I am a murderess, and people will shun me, and I have nothing to live for." She gave me an account of what happened, he dashed the dinner things about, and splashed me with the gravy. It was the end of a long course of ill-treatment. He drank like a fish; and Government knew it; and had made him give up spirits, or he would be dismissed; but he drank claret and beer as much as he liked." She said she was a musician, and was a grand-daughter of Braham, the famous tenor, whose daughter was the Countess of Braham. She had to give up singing, as she could not take a piano with her in the districts."

MATRIMONIAL JEALOUSIES.

She said he was jealous of her; but why should he be jealous of her? He was not a man who cared for society or for women. I said I had not heard anything of him that could have caused her jealousy. She said "No; but he had cared for one or two women at home." I had to stay with her, as she would not allow any guards, and we were afraid of her attempting suicide. I persuaded her to have some little tea, and later, about 10-30 a.m., some little breakfast. Meantime, Mr. Hebliker had come. He never entered the bed-room, where all this was said. I said to Mrs. Lester we should have to take the body to Godhra, about twenty-eight miles, for burial. She said he wished repeatedly that he should be burned not buried; and that in his will he had directed that his body should be burned, and that Dr. Mistri, the Civil Surgeon of Godhra, knew that Mr. Lester wished his body to be burned. But she added: "I don't care whether you burn or bury him." She said during the day: "I don't realise in the least that he is dead." She afterwards said with regard to Mr. Lester's favourite dog: "Dogs are curious creatures. He does not seem to realise that there is anything wrong, or that he (Mr. Lester) is dead." With regard to the body we held an inquest. I personally examined the body. It was lying on a blue carpet with a quantity of blood and froth flowing from the mouth and nostrils. It was clad in a cotton sleeping suit, and one woollen merino sock. The hands were tightly clenched. There was a burn in the back of the sleeping coat. We lifted up the coat, and saw on the back two marks, one yellowish, and the other a blackened hole near the left shoulder-blade, with a little blood in it. The body was all purple and discoloured. The face also was discoloured. I did not attempt to follow the direction of the wound by probing or in any other way. I am acquainted with the use of fire-arms. I photographed the corpse. I took three photographs of the body. We drew up his coat so as to expose the parts we wanted to show. I afterwards asked Mrs. Lester to come in and point out

THE CUTS IN THE CARPETS

which she said had been made by the knives thrown at her. She came in in order to do so. I think Mr. Elderton afterwards discovered one cut in a small mani-coloured carpet. Mrs. Lester said the other cut was in another carpet. I had brought in other carpets, but could not discover the other knife-cut. Mrs. Lester then returned to her bed-room. That evening she made a statement to Mr. Hebliker. The search for the cuts must have taken place before 2 o'clock. I looked about her room for the cartridge, but could find no trace of it. We also examined the rifle to see traces of it having been recently discharged. It was found to have been recently discharged. I kept my eyes about me, but saw no signs of any cartridges in the room. I told Mrs. Lester that she would have to goto Godhra. She said "Why must I go to Godhra. I don't want to go to Godhra. It is cool here, and it is hot there. I hate Godhra, and will stay here." I told the servants to pack up things; and very soon a number of boxes were carried off. She afterwards agreed to go to Godhra. I told her to pack up all her letters and papers, and she did so. After the inquest we packed up the body, and about 4 o'clock it was removed. Mr. Elderton left for Godhra about the same time to arrange for the coffin. I was to take Mrs. Lester to Godhra the same evening, or rather night. Mr. Hebliker returned in the afternoon, and, at my suggestion, he asked Mrs. Lester if she wished to make a statement. She was accommodated with a seat, and the nature of a voluntary statement was explained to her, say by Mr. Hebliker, and she was asked if she wished to make a voluntary statement. She said she did not know; she might make it now as she would afterwards. She asked what to do. I told her there were two courses open to her, namely, to say nothing except under legal advice, which would be a wise course; or to speak out the whole truth about the matter. She then made her statement, and Mr. Hebliker wrote it down, question and answer. She was asked to sign it; and she did so. I said she had signed it without reading it over. She then read it through, and said one word had been left out there. The word was accordingly put in. It was the word "bear" in the sentence "I could bear it no longer." I also made my statement, and started for my place about 7 p. m., about half-an-hour after Mrs. Lester. The same night I drove Mrs. Lester to Godhra. A mounted police sowar accompanied us in front, because I had refused to undertake any responsibility in respect to her custody. During the absence of the sowar, who went to find a substitute, I remember Mrs. Lester telling me something about the shooting of Mr. Lester.

Mr. Lowndes objected to a question as to what the thing stated was.

His lordship held that the question was inadmissible, as Mr. Littledale was holding Mrs. Lester in custody on behalf of the police.

Witness continued: We reached Godhra at 1-30 a.m., and I gave over charge of Mrs. Lester to an inspector of police. I observed no blood stains on the sheets of the bed. I saw three large blood stains at the Navalakh Kotha, one at the door of Mrs. Lester's bed-room, another to the north of it, and a third and a larger one further on in the same direction.

WAS THE PRISONER HYSTERICAL?

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I knew Mr. Lester very well. I think he may have been slightly irritable. Apart from the boils, I think there was a cause which might have increased his irritability, and that is that Mrs. Lester had been pressing him to allow her to go home. I do not know of any other cause. Mrs. Lester had been in bad health at Baroda.

Was she a hysterical person?—I never knew her to be attacked by hysterics.

Was she a hysterical person?—If you mean whether she was an excitable person, I say she was. I did not know much of her until I saw her at the Kotha. I had refused an offer to go and live with the Lesters at the Kotha, the first being that I had heard that the Lestera did not leave harmoniously together, and another that there was not enough room for two sets of servants at the Kotha. On the second day I understood that Mr. Lester was very bad with boils, and was getting worse and worse. The Kotha was an exceedingly gloomy place, and outside his bed-room window, a few yards off, was a precipice 700 feet deep.

Did you hear that Mrs. Lester had attempted to commit suicide?—Yes, that she had once before attempted suicide.

And once on boardship?—No, I had not heard of that.

Mr. Lowndes: So, that makes two attempts at suicide on her part.

Cross-examination continued: I wrote my diary in three parts. The second part was written in the dome, and related to the incidents connected with the crime. The first part relates to circumstances, anterior to the crime; and the third part to the journey to Godhra. Mrs. Lester said she had been called a prostitute; and her husband told the servants so in their own language, so that they might understand him. She did not volunteer to show the cuts in the car[illegible] I suggested to Mr. Hebliker that [illegible] plained of marks of violence, [illegible] by my wife. Mr. Hebliker [illegible] to see to; he told me that [illegible] and that it was a point for [illegible] for me.

Re-examined by Mr. Mac[illegible] not asked to be examined ph[illegible] my own. When I made the [illegible] Mrs. Lester had started down [illegible] she appeared to be bright and [illegible] any pain. On the 4th, or on t[illegible] any signs of discomfort or p[illegible] able to walk.

To the Judge.—On the 9th [illegible] in an excitable state. She wa[illegible] the statements to me. She [illegible] abuses and violence towards [illegible] night of the 8th previous to [illegible] no signs on the 9th that s[illegible] influence of drink.

Witness identified the rifle [illegible] referred to in his evidence.

THE CALMNESS OF THE PRISO[illegible]XT MORNING.

Lieutenant Murray C. Elderton [illegible]amination by Mr. Young, said: I am in the 8th [illegible] Infantry, and on the 9th May last was staying [illegible]r. Littledale at Pawaghadh. In consequence of [illegible] he told me, I went to call Mr. Hebliker; and a[illegible] had a small consultation, we went up to the N[illegible]h Kotha. Mrs. Lester came out of a chic, and [illegible] statement. I saw the body of Mr. Lester in th[illegible]nd room from the south. I then went into M[illegible]r's bed-room, and was there while a conversati[illegible] going on. I stayed about twenty minutes [illegible] then went out to see if Mr. Hebliker was co[illegible] I returned a few paces in advance of Mr. Hebli[illegible]d said he had arrived. The rifle in court was sim[illegible]e one I saw at Pawaghadh. I was leaning aga[illegible] door in the second room. I examined the rifle [illegible] the barrell appeared as if it had been discharged[illegible]y. After the inquest was over, we examined four [illegible]s. We found one cut in one of them. This is sit[illegible] the carpet in which we found a hole. I recognise [illegible] sleeping suit as being the cloak that was on the [illegible] of Mr. Lester. One carpet was full of holes, but the[illegible] has nothing resembling a cut in it.

To the Court.—During the time of [illegible] conversation, Mrs. Lester did not seem to be exci[illegible] she was very calm.

Did you hear her say anything [illegible]hy she shot Mr. Lester?—She said something ab[illegible]use of her, and of his throwing knives at her.

When did she say the abuse and t[illegible]olence occurred?—She said it was on the evening [illegible]

To the Foreman.—The stains on the [illegible]eeping coat (produced) are the same as they were [illegible] before.

Mr. Macpherson: Stains have been [illegible]t, and sent to the Chemical Analyser.

EVIDENCE OF THE MAGISTRA[illegible]

Mr. Bhaskerrao Ramchunder Hebliker, [illegible]amined by Mr. Macpherson, said: On the 9th May [illegible] staying at the Machi Havaili, in my capacity a[illegible] first-class magistrate. I received a verbal mess[illegible] through a policeman, in consequence of which I [illegible]ceeded up the Pawaghadh Hill. On my way I met M[illegible]derton and went with him to the Makai Kotha. There [illegible]went with Mr. Littledale and Mr. Elderton to the N[illegible]h Kotha. I went to the dining-room and sat there no[illegible]rs. Lester came there. She said "Mr. Hebliker, wo[illegible]your wife put up with the treatment which I have [illegible]ived from my husband; oh, it was very bad." I said [illegible]as not the time to discuss such a question. I sent [illegible]elegram and sent for a form for a deposition. I t[illegible]went into the dining-room, and prepared the usual [illegible] and signed it. I then made arrangements [illegible] carrying the body to Godhra; also for sending Mrs. [illegible]ter there, &c. I then went for my meals; and o[illegible] return called on Mrs. Lester to make her [illegible]ession if she knew anything of her husband's d[illegible] I told her she was to make a statement of be[illegible]wn free-will if she chose. She said it was the[illegible]ne thing to her whether she made the statement tha[illegible]r at any other place. She made a statement, and I [illegible] it down. She read it herself: made a correction, and [illegible]signed it in my presence. The word "bear" was [illegible]itten by me at her suggestion.

Mr. Macpherson put in the statement, [illegible]ich was read to the jury by the Clerk of the Crown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes.—I do [illegible]remember Mr. Littledale suggesting that Mrs. Les[illegible] person should be examined. I don't remember that [illegible]declined to accede to the suggestion.

Would you have acceded to it at once [illegible]t was made?—No; unless Mrs. Lester made the [illegible]estion herself.

THE BUTLER'S STORY.

Wallee Mahomed-Khan, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I was a butler to Mr. Lester for about [illegible]ighteen years. I remember he and Mrs. Lester going to [illegible]avalakh Kotha. I remember the night of his death. [illegible]n that evening about 9-30 or 10 p.m., they had their [illegible]inner; and I served them on the occasion. I used to go in-side, put the dishes on the table, and then come out and stand in the verandah. I could not [illegible]ee see the sahib or the madam. I myself went to th[illegible] cook-room to fetch the dishes. I noticed no quarre[illegible]tween the sahib and the madam during dinner that evening. After dinner, the sahib sat in an easy chair with a newspaper. The madam went to sleep in the third room from the dining-room. The sahib was suffering from boils at the time, and gave me the order to prepare a poultice. I gave it to him when he went to bed about 11-30 p.m. The madam was lying on another cot. The sahib's feet were towards madam's head. There was a lantern there. It was a moonlight night. The sahib was awake when I took him the poultice. The saheb ordered me to get water, and I placed some water on a table. The madam said nothing. I then went to my room, and took my meals. After taking the [illegible]ultice and before I went to my own room, I put out the light in the dining-room. This rifle was in the corner of the dining-room near, some soda [illegible]er bottles, and that is how I happened to notice it. It was used for shooting crows and small birds, both [illegible] the sahib and the madam. The cartridges and the [illegible] containing them were in the same room. After my meals in my room, I went to sleep, Hariprasad sepoy, [illegible]d Soorjee, and the bheestie were there. The cook was in the other room. I was not disturbed by anything at night. In the morning Hariprasad came and said "how is it that the sahib is sleeping outside?" I went and lifted up the sahib's hand, and saw that he was dead. He was lying in the verandah, a little on [illegible] side of the room, in which the cot was. He [illegible]as a little towards the bath-room, I told Haripra[illegible] to go to and give information to Mr. Littledal[illegible] I went the madam in about five minutes, and asked [illegible]er "what is the matter with the sahib?" She said [illegible]othing, but gave a letter for Mr. Littledale. I called S[illegible]rjee sepoy and gave it to him. I asked

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

loyment of salts of copper for the culture and vines has given rise to a suspicion ps the salts are injurious to the grapes or t according to the practical experiments e Givard, chemical analysis shows that real grounds for the supposition. The pper found in the ashes of the incine- es and potatoes is too small to be of any e.

Observatory of Daramona House, West- Professor S. M. Minchin, F.R.S., has the intensity of starlight by the electrical t up in photo-electric cells; that is to say, tteries which generate an electric current t falls on them. The cell used was made ting selenium on aluminium, and im- t in a glass vessel containing coumthol. ll enables the light or radiation from stars t and second magnitude to be measured ing a condenser or a very large telescope.

net Venus, which is now a splendid star in will grow still brighter during this month, be very near her half-moon phase at the She is moving eastward and southward, pass from Cancer into Leo on the 25th, who has been outshone by Venus, although ter is ten times greater than hers, will on hand quit the celestial scene this month, getting too near the sun for good observa-

eor Keeler's proof by the spectroscope that s of Saturn are really swarms of small as Maxwell showed by mathematics, has d American astronomers. The photographs ectra of light coming from the rings clearly he displacement of the rays which is a motion in the ring to or from the spectator. r part of the ring revolves round the planet miles a second faster than the outer, arly 2½ miles a second faster than the go, in agreement with Kepler's third law petary motion. It should be mentioned, , that M. Desandres, a French astronomer, d the same method as Keeler on the planet some time ago, does not consider that his are a certain proof of the meteoric nature of gs.

hnical Education Conference will be held at iety of Arts on June 20th, and the question iding a central organisation for the examina- d inspection of technical classes will be d. The City of Guilds arrangements to this e the field of home industries and agricul- touched, and there is at present no general of inspection.

rling to Professor Angelo Heilprin, it was irated by Professor Suess of Vienna that s of the terrestrial crust have sunk in to the centre of the earth, giving rise to de- ns like the "rifts" seen on the surface of Such a rift has been pointed out by Dr. J. W. y in Central Africa. It extends from Pales- most to the Cape, a comparatively narrow , with more or less vertical walls, and now ed by lakes, old lake basins, salt plains, or .

recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Society , a resolution put by Professor Walmsley dopted to the effect that the time had come decimal system of weights and measures, nre. y the metric system of France, or a modifica- if it, to be made compulsory by Act of Parlia- and to come into force as soon as practi- after January 1st, 1900. A memorial embodying solution is to be sent to the House of Com- and the President of the Board of Trade. It course, high time that the "most meaningless modern measures" as Lord Kelvin styled the British standards, should make way for the simple and rational system of the French.

Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, the well-known writer and geologist, has, in his "Modern Science in Bible Lands," pointed out that the only possible scientific explanation of the geography of the Garden of Eden as given in Genesis is that based on the geological explorations of Loftus, namely, that the four rivers mentioned are the Tigris, Euphrates, Karun, and Kherkhai, and, moreover, that the sacred author must have written from a local standpoint on the Euphrates not long after the historical deluge. It is therefore interesting to find that Professor Haupt, in his recent study of the subject, has only confirmed a still earlier and independent view.

The hot winds of India, Kansas, and other countries are paralled by an east wind felt on the south- st cost of Africa about the southern tropic. The perature sometimes rises to 39 degrees Centi- de, and Herr Danckelman ascribes the heating of the air to its compression in flowing down from the cooler highlands of the interior. When air is compressed it is, of course, heated, and this phenomenon probably accounts for more than one warm wind coming from a colder and higher region.

Arabia is popularly believed to be a more or less hot place all the year round, but, according to Nolde, who travelled in the interior in the nighbourhood of 28 degrees north latitude, snow and cold weather sometimes occur. In the Nefud desert, at an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea, the temperature in February sank to as many as 10 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point by night, although the days were warm. Even at noon, however, it sometimes fell to 5 degrees with rude winds. Snowstorms are

new explosive prepared at Washing- more powerful than dynamite, ex- er, and is safe to handle. It does flame, and, moreover, it is said to cheap: but so far it has not been d in practice to show all its merits.

Professor Wagner, of Gottingen, the d on the globe is 55,814,000 square 250,000 for undiscovered lands in the 0,000 in the Antarctic regions. This th Karsten's independent estimate ater surface on the earth.

bition of 1900 will be signalised by a the ascensions taking place from not a mere question of captive bal- ons of all sorts, dirigeable, non- self-acting or automatic. The er, must satisfy the prescribed city, and carrier pigeons must

English sparrow getting entangled which it was building its nest at ison's laboratory, Orange, New Jersey, and strangling itself, Mr. Sadie F. Price relates that wling Green, Kentucky, last summer, a crow with a similar fate. He has also noticed the case oodpecker caught by tapping its bill too far the bark of a tree and dying there. A mocking aken by a negro fowler suffered from swollen nd became stone blind, but groped its way its cage to its food by the help of its bill, and learned to gauge distances and fly to its perch. and tame as it was, it became one of the finest rs.

essor Fraser, of Edinburgh, has just given to al Society there the results of his experiments nake-poison. After years of labour he has dis- ed a genuine antidote, which he calls anti- e. He has been collecting snake-poison from , America, and Australia; but it was the end of last year that he accumulated gh to begin his systematic experiments on the r animals. He has it in a dried and powdered in carefully sealed little bottles. It is peculiar- ng stuff, something like brown sugar, but not icky. The first discovery from his careful experi- ts was that there is a great "toleration" for ke-poison. Having ascertained the minimum required to cause the death of an animal, by ing below that amount and gradually increasing dose, leaving an interval of ten days or a fort- t between each successive one, he got up as as fifty times the amount of the minimum al dose without causing any bad effects to the nal. In fact, its general health seemed to rove, as he had the animal weighed once and times twice every day; and all the time he administering the poison there was a steady ease in weight. In the meantime, he has carried it further than fifty times the imum lethal dose; but still, when he has ched that point, the animal was receiving in ngle dose, without being affected, enough to kill animals of the same size and weight. At pre- Professor Fraser is immunising a hor-e, but he not got sufficient venom to complete the experi- nt. He has only nine grammes, and he still re- s thirty, but the Indian Government are trying to procure the venom for him, and he expects ave it soon. When the horse has been im- nised he expects to secure enough antivenine m it to allow of its being tested chemically, so as find out the substances which antagonise the om. When he discovers these he can prepare antivenine chemically, and send the antidote to ia in small bottles. This discovery will be of y great practical importance to India, because y 20,000 of the population are annually killed by ke-bite. The Government has been trying to uce this mortality by offering a reward for ke heads; but it seems to have no effect in the of reducing their numbers, for the natives breed ers in order to secure the reward. There ld be quite sufficient time to administer the ivenine, as death does not ensue until from three twenty-four hours after a bite. Professor Fraser made a remarkable discovery, as one of the suc- ful results of a quarter of a century's careful oratory work.

THE CALCUTTA WHISKY CASE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(From the Bombay Gazette.")

Would white spirits of wine kept in bottles or in casks?—It is more from a chemical point of view that I say this, but to say so of my own knowledge, I would have to watch the change in a distillery. The wood would change my opinion make the spirits kept in it acquire colour. In bottles I do not know whether the light would not have some effect in this respect.

What is the colour of ethylic alcohol when first distilled?—The colour of ethylic alcohol is white.

Is Ethylic alcohol the same as ethylic alcohol in brandy. In brandy, besides this, a quantity of grape sugar, water tartaric acid and certain ethers are present. I have used the word brandy in its proper sense both from a chemical point of view. Brandy is the product of fermentation and distillation of grape juice. I have never seen the spirits which is obtained from I never personally inspected the manufacture of either in this country or in England. Of course I studied the subject. The brandy made in England is known as British brandy, and is artificial, by which I mean that it is not made from grape juice, but from corn and other substances.

It is admitted that to distinguish in every case between the genuine Cognac and British brandy. Well made British brandy cannot at times be distinguished from the real article. I have detected colouring matter in brandy. All such work is not done by Sykes' hydrometer. Such estimation is carried out by distillation, and in this case was the process I adopted in this case. The first step in the process is to find out the specific gravity of the sample under examination. The sample is then distilled for dissolution without further treatment it is diluted and the specific gravity taken of the distillate. From the quantity of the alcohol in the distillate the specific gravity of the distillate and the original specific gravity of the sample, the amount of alcohol is calculated. In many cases the fluid has to be further treated before distillation. The specific gravity is determined by the use of the bottle and the chemical balance, which was done in this case. My instruments are graduated in Europe, but we correct them here. My instruments have been tested according to the thermal and barometric conditions as in the case of samples which have been found to have the same specific gravity it is possible for the spirit to have the same amount of alcohol. In the present case taking 19, 26 and 27 of the table attached to my report, they have the same specific gravity but contain different quantities of alcohol. I recognise this by saying that this is due to the fact that they contain different quantities of other ingredients. The table is the record of what I found; there may have been other ingredients, of which I found no evidence or trace. Column 4 in the table shows the specific gravity of the original sample sent me for analysis and not the specific gravity of the distillate which does not appear in the table, because the quantity of alcohol shown in column 6 corresponds with the specific gravity of the distillate. The extract in column 8 is the percentage of extract which means the residue left after evaporating the liquid and volatile matters in a known quantity of the sample. One would not expect, with certain exceptions, that in spirits having the same specific gravity, the alcohol would be more when the extract was high, and vice versa. The extract in this case contained grape sugar.

Of what did the extract in No. 19 chemically consist, and in what proportions?—The only ingredients of the extract that were quantitatively estimated were the grape sugar, ash and the acidity. The presence of other ingredients was ascertained, but no quantitative estimation made because unnecessary in my opinion. In the case of No. 4 "Molasses Wash," that is not the name given by me. I know how vinegar is made. The method described in Watt's scientific industries on page 62 is followed by which vinegar may be made. In article 2, the amount of acidity was not estimated. I say, by report that I found grape sugar. This grape sugar might have been derived from cane sugar, and may have been converted into grape sugar by process of natural fermentation. It may have been acetous fermentation, but it generally is. I did not enquire into the nature of the fermentation because it was not suggested by the case that it would be important. To enable me to say whether it was vinegar in process of formation the presence and quantity of acetic acid should have been ascertained. This was not done. Molasses undergoing fermentation may produce alcohol, and if the fermentation be not arrested further changes may take place with the formation of acetic acid.

Q.—If this temperature if alcoholic fermentation in molasses is not arrested, will it not go on into acetous fermentation with the formation and production of vinegar?

A.—No, not necessarily.

In article No. 4, the alcoholic fermentation could not have gone very far, because there was only a trace of alcohol in it. Assuming that the acid was acetic acid, then the fluid called "Molasses Wash" was in such condition that molasses might be in if it was undergoing acetous fermentation with the formation of vinegar? I did not ascertain the nature of the acid found. In No. 18 brandy extract of grape is not mentioned. The table does not show that I found any extract of grape in it, because extract of grape contains several constituents. Some of those constituents are present in the brandy, but it is impossible to say whether they were derived from the extract of grapes (article No. 1) or from some other source. These other constituents are grape sugar tartaric acid and alcohol. The same answer applies to 18, 19, 23 and 26. My table of analysis does not show the presence of extract of grape in 18, 19, 23 and 26, but the presence of some or other of the constituents. I did not work out the acidity in 18 and 23. Chemically the source of these constituents cannot be traced. These constituents are present in genuine brandy, that is, brandy made from grape, but in genuine brandy the quantity is less. Taking article No. 1 "Extract of grape," it was quite impossible to say from the appearence of the vegetable matter that the vegetable matter was of grape. I did not give it that name after the analysis. I could not give it any name. Turning to the samples labelled "Tincture of Tobacco" I found nicotine. I found nicotine in one sample of brandy, but I did not find any tincture of tobacco or nicotine, except in so far as the alcohol is concerned in all the samples of whisky as to me. I make exception as to alcohol in the tincture of simply because there is alcohol in any of the samples of tobacco. I found no nicotine in this malt ether in the whisky? "Malt ether" Article 5 contained two of the constituents, I found viz, sulphuric acid the samples of whisky they were derived from alcohol, but whether the other source I am "ether" or from some mine. I do not adopt this name is not acceptable. I have given a description of it in my report. As regards article No. 2 I found it to contain alcohol and grape sugar these constituents are present in every sample of whisky, but whether it came from No. 2 There was a lump any other source I cannot say. of vegetable matter which I was not able to recognize plantain. I did not look for starch in No. 2. I could not find any trace of tincture of liquorice not in any sample of whisky or brandy. The standard adopted by me in my report as regards the constituents of genuine brandy are whisky and whisky mine, but have been taken from English authorities, and allow a very wide margin. I speak of pure grain whisky and pure French brandy. One cannot produce fermentation. I did not look for any salt of lime in the Molasses wash. Fifteen to seventeen or seventeen points of alcohol by Sykes' hydrometer is very considerably more than a trace of alcohol. But measurements of alcohol by Sykes' hydrometer are not absolutely accurate. I was asked by the Magistrate to state whether the brandies and whiskies were deleterious and I gave it as my opinion that they were because of the presence of sulphuric acid, lime and nicotine and capaicin and amyl alcohol, and because their composition was in most cases such as to show that they were not genuine articles. I think it is the general opinion of most chemists that if it can be established that even though brandy or whisky is not the genuine article, it should be regarded as deleterious even though constituents not absolutely dangerous to health are discovered in it. injurious In such case we have constituents which are absolutely dangerous to health present in certain instances such as the nicotine. By genuine I do not mean brandies as the nicotine. By genuine I do not mean brandies and whiskies imported into this country under known names, but I mean brandies and whiskies having a certain chemical composition recognized in the standard authorities on the subject. Amyl alcohol is to be found in most whiskies to a greater or less extent, and if its presence only can be ascertained, whiskies it should not be regarded as an adulterant. Reading an extract in 114 Martindale and Westcott, I say it is true to a certain extent. There was acidity but it could not be decided definitely whether the acidity was due to sulphuric acid or tartaric acid. In any rate the sulpburic acid was found in the sulphate present in that is, combined with lime ble quantity. All the sulphuric was, I believed combined, and in the small quantities that I found I do not think that it would be very injurious.

In cross-examination to Babu Asutosh Biswas—Oxide of manganese may take away colour and smell, but not so much as charcoal which has powerful properties in this respect. Oxide of manganese is a mineral matter, but it could not occur in the extract.

George Oakley, in examination to Mr. Manuel, said:—I am an engineer. I am at present and have been working with Mr. Croft at Tangra since last December. I have been carrying on some building operations as an engineer, but the work has been stopped since this case began. I have been putting up a chimney stack, some cold chambers, hot chambers and boiler foundations, sheep sheds at 40 Tangra Road. These were being constructed for an extract of meat and condiment business. I know D'Cruze who is present in court. I joined Mr. Croft about the middle of December as near as I can remember. Since then I have been living at Mr. Croft's house in Tangra night and day. During the time between the middle of December to the end of March D'Cruze was not employed with Mr. Croft at 40 Tangra Road. I have seen him there three or four times during this period. He was doing some work for Mr. Croft, outside, making up pans and other iron work for this meat business, and he was preparing some pickaxes as well. He used to come to consult him about these iron works on these three or four occasions I saw him there. Before the case began I knew him by the name of Anderson. I have seen him sign documents as R. Anderson. Besides myself and Mr. Croft the only ones that lived there were the four servants. D'Cruze has never lived in the premises during my time. I know Taylor Brothers in Bankshall Street. I took delivery of certain goods from Taylor Brothers on the 7th of January last. These goods consisted of brandies and whiskies. (Looking at Ex. x/1.) his is the list that Mr. Croft signed. I believe it to be the list of articles brought by me from Taylors. Before these articles were brought there were no brandies, no spirits, etc., nor corking and capsuling machines, &c., at Tangra. Mr. Croft has had a laboratory at Tangra since I have been there. This laboratory contained a lot of chamicals and a lot of gums, and a lot of animals bones, tanning things, shellac, and a large number of other things on the shelves. I cannot enumerate them. Between December and the time that these articles were brought from Taylor Brothers, Mr. Croft never did anything with the wines, spirits or fermented or spirituous liquors. I kept a note of what was done with the stuff which was brought from Taylor Brothers, in my day-book (tendered). On the 7th some of the goods were removed from Taylors, and on the 9th the remainder were removed. On the 7th of January I went with Mr. Croft to Taylor's office about midday. Before Mr. Taylor allowed Mr. Croft to remove the goods he dictated a letter to Mr. Croft to write. Mr. Croft wrote the letter which he gave to Mr. Taylor, who gave it to the Babu to copy, and I saw it copied. This (shown) is it. Mr. Tylor kept the original. Before this letter there was a conversations between Taylor and Croft. Taylor asked Croft if he really thought that he could not get on with the work at Bankshall Street. Mr. Croft said: "No, it is impossible." Then Mr. Taylor said "Very well, take the things to Tangra. But you had better give me a letter to define our respective positions in the matter before taking them. Croft said he would give the letter which was then dictated by Taylor as stated. Just as I was coming out to take delivery of the goods Croft said to Taylor "Your must cover the place with your licence." Taylor said, "I will do what is necessary at once." I saw Ex. 4 and 5 before this with Mr. Croft. I was present at a conversation between Croft and Taylor regarding these letters, in the early part of February last in Taylor's office. Taylor asked Croft what he was going to do with these letters. Taylor said, "You are a good sort of fellow not to give me any reply to the two letters that I wrote to you; what are you going to do?" Croft said, "I am going to do as I am doing. I am very well satisfied with the present arrangement." Taylor said "Very well." There was nothing further said, with reference to these letters. Regarding the stuff Taylor asked Croft if he had any of the stuff ready, meaning the brandy and whisky, and Croft said, "It is not all ready yet. Some of it is ready." Taylor then said "Make haste, get it ready and send it back." That was all the conversation regarding the business.

Looking at Ex. 10 I say that I first dealt with the stuff on the 16th of February last. On that day I counted all the brandy and whisky brought from Taylor's on January 7th, the numbers being accurately given in my day-book. We examined the contents of every bottle, and those that were clear we left alone, and as regards those that were cloudy, we opened the bottles and poured the contents into different receptacles. Looking at Ex 10 I say that we opened and bulked in the puncheon brought to court. Gonne Croft and Heather Blend whisky 279 bottles and 276 bottles of Flying Horse whisky. Nothing further was done with the contents of the puncheon on that day. Looking at the book I say that 63 bottles of brandy were put into a cask marked B1, on the same day, into cask B2 pints and quarts of Three Elephant and Empress Brandy were opened, equalling 171 quarts, and the contents poured into a cask marked B2.

Besides these 134 bottles of Gonne Croft and Heather Blend were opened and poured into the cask known as small cask, also sixty bottles of Flying Horse Whisky were opened and their contents poured into the "large" cask into which were also poured 100 bottles of Heather Blend. Nothing else was bulked on that day, but of the quantity brought from Taylors, 70 bottles of Gonne Croft and Heather Whisky Three Elephant and Empress Brandy, equal in quantity to the 126 quarts were simply examined and left alone, being bright and clear. These last-named bottles were not opened or their contents interfered with at Tangra from the 7th of January to the time they were taken away by the Exoise authorities. Sometime in the early part of March last some of the stuff was sent at first to Taylor Brothers and afterwards to MacKenzie Lyalls, by me under instruction from Mr. Croft, who said to send them to Calcutta. The stuff was sent in hackeries, Nadu going in charge of it. D'Cruze was not on that day present at Tangra, and had nothing whatever to do with the loading or despatching.

Mr. Manuel intimating that the examination-in-chief of this witness would occupy another hour or two, and it being nearly 7 p. m. at the time, the court rose for the day. The hearing will be continued at noon to-day.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

125-95—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Muljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

251-95—Edgglow and G—Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Gitwalla.

255-95—Thakoredas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rowjee Ballajee—Junardhan and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

369-93—Chalk W and S—Soonabai vs Bharmal Meghjee and others—Brown and M—Part heard.

245-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramabhai Hookumchand vs Sewdhyanmul Bunraj and others—Khunderao and M—Part heard.

518-94—Littel and Co—Choonilal Motilal and others vs Narottumdas Candas and others—Ardesir H and D, and Shamrao P.

132-93—Jehangir D—Damodar Virupaksha Moondley vs Govind Sabaji Patel—M H Khan.

Petition for Hearing.

Late Supreme Court File Equity Side—Louis Camillo de Lestic otherwise called Louis Lastic Loba and another vs Jose Francisco Duarte de Souza—L W G Rivett Carnac, Esq. —Petitioner.

369-93—Chalk W and S—Soonabai vs Bharmal Meghjee and others—Brown and M—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and another vs Kanji Lilladhar and others.

115-94—Wadia and C—Khetsi and others vs Bai Raibai and others—Daphtary and F.

344-94—Crawford B and Co—Ratanbai alias Tataimai vs Mumberjee Bamonji Pantbarkey—Bicknell M and M

THIS is an age of improved waterways. Following upon the completion of the German scheme of making a canal from the North Sea into the Baltic, Russia is now bringing to the fore an even more ambitious plan, comprising the construction of a waterway, intended to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic—say a cutting of 1,000 miles between the Crimean ports and the terminus in the Baltic. The cost of this huge undertaking is put down at "about £20,000 000"—not much more than the probable cost of the Manchester Ship Canal, with its thirty-five miles of waterway, bridges, locks, and docks. However they do such things cheaper abroad, for the Baltic Canal (61¼ miles) has cost only £7,800,000, though it will accommodate ironclads. And there do not appear to be any great technical difficulties in the way of the Russian Canal, which would proceed from Riga following the Dwina, and further on the Beresina and the Dnieper, finally entering the Black Sea at Cherson. The depth of the canal is to be 30ft. and the width 230ft. It is proposed to light the waterway by means of electricity. With a speed of six knots an hour, the vessels would pass through the whole course of the canal within six days—an immense saving, of course, on the sea voyage from the Black Sea to the Baltic, not to mention the cheapening of carriage, compared with the overland route. It is also proposed to connect the towns in the neighbourhood of the canal by means of smaller "feeder" waterways. Truly, an ambitious scheme for Russia!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Paraguay, 1930 tons, Captain E Fontaine, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Thibet, 1,765 tons, Captain R Garrett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (16th June) via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Fort Salisbury, 2,787 tons, Captain T Salmon, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev J Griffin, Miss Stockwell, and Captain Ballie.

THE s s Plymton, 1,850 tons, Captain W R Page, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Grimsby (28th May), brought a cargo of 3 039 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE BISN Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Karachi (28th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr Parratt, and 29 deck.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,496 tons, Captain T Collin, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (6th June), with a general cargo and one child and one ayah as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN BUOYS FOR THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 20th June, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla have been removed for the South-West Monsoon on the dates noted against them:—Alibag buoy—on the 25th May 1895; Bankot buoys—on the 20th May 1895; Anjanvel buoy—on the 16th May 1895; Ambulgad buoy—(Jaitapur), on the 21st May 1895; Chalden buoy—on the 15th May 1895; Malvan harbour buoys—on the 27th May 1895; Malvan outer buoy—on the 28th May 1895. Johnstone buoy—on the 31st May 1895.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ormiston	2705	Outram	Japan	4-7	Tata & Sons
H	C. Ranal	1338	Sommerfelt	P. Gulf	30-6	F Muir & Co
B	Clyde	993	Weighell	Aden	19-7	P & O S N Co
C	Bombay	2043	Robertson	B. S. Ports	29-6	B & P S N Co
D	Cy of Edinburg	2102	Frame	Karachi	9-7	F Forbes & Co
F	Jubeda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	5-7	H C Joosub
G	Vasna	1491	Haoquoil	Tuticorin	2-7	M Mackenzie
H	Tennasrim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Scindia	2129	Jacob	Rangoon		M Mackenzie
L	Satcunj	545	Davie	Marmagoa	29-5	Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	Badrooo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	548	Fackery	Marmagoa	2-7	Shepherd & Co
N	Patna	1161	Loving	Aden	5-7	M Mackenzie
O	Cachar	2032	Dachesne	Marseilles	6-7	K Nixon & Co
P	Castlemoor	1816	Rhese	Liverpool	4-7	W & A G & Co
Q	Paraguay	1949	Fontaine	Antwerp		T J Mackintosh

30 TON CRANE.

HMS Magdala.....Goodridge ..Royal Indian Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	F. Salisbury	6400	Salmon	Not fixed	2-7	W & A G & Co
2	Nubia	2310	Knox	Liverpool	4-7	Graham & Co
3	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	Genoa		G Barbero
4	Thames	4078	Symons	Aden	7	P & O S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Demmy	London		P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2169	Hemming	China		P & O S N Co
7	Position	2433	Rassevich	Trieste	1-7	A Lloyds
8	M. Raqueham	2740	De Grise	Not fixed	9-7	A Lloyds
9	California	2100	Dechaille	Amsterdam		J M & Co
10	Amstralia	1378	Barber	Antwerp		Glade & Co
12	L. Hall	2496	Collin	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
14	Dumra	489	Livingstone	Karachi		M Mackenzie
15	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	2-7	M Mackenzie
16	Brinkburn	2056	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Locksley Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool, June 6.
	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, June 28.
July 1	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Jedda, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Uruguay (s)	Liperdrix	Dunkirk.
	Position (s)	Rassevich	Trieste.
	Paraguay (s)	Fontaine	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Fort Salisbury, Salmon, for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, for Hamburg, Brenken and Karachi.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c.
" Bancoora, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Patna, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Thibet, for Jedda, &c.
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

23 Hesperia s .....Brideaux .....Glasgow, May 15.
Castle Eden s.....Hill.....Bourbon, June 10.
Comilla s .....Butler .....Rangoon, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Steamers Thorndale and Virawa.
June 26.—Steamers Chusan, Scharlachbarger & Chancellor.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

28 Clan Mackenzie s.....Glasgow.
Kohinur s .....Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURES.

27 Clan Gordon s .....Bimlipatam.
Camorta s .....Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—3 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co.
Australia s—5 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—11 cases port and sherry wine, 3 cases cognac, and 6 cases rum, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Bombay s—8 cases brandy, 5 cases whisky, 3 cases sherry wine, and 6 cases burgundy, A M Sodder.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhanjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Hermania s—2 cases glassware, J Runmull.
Benares s—1-qr cask rectified spirit, M Rassee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—222 bales brown papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Alecto s—30 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—15 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—103 cwts coriandersed, Tyabjee and Co 790 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co 250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsedas.

Nubia s—33 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 45 bales wool, Edjee Sewjee; 35 bales wool, L Shamjee; 151 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 83 bales cotton waste and 51 bales twist waste Owen and Okell; 47 bales cotton waste, H Khosesl, 7 bales skins, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons 32 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 54 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 90 bales wool, Bharmal Harbhum; 8 bales cotton waste, Prasjee Heerjee and Co; 115 cwts coiryarn, L Manuckchand.

Castlemoor s—247½ cwts Turmeric, T Peraj; 1,462½ cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1,200 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mazagon (s) 63 cwts deer horns, Sahay M Dharamsee; 65 cwts dry ginger, Chunilal Kasavlal; 4 hogsheads pickle, 4 hogsheads chutney, 4 hogsheads mango preserve, M M Poonjiajee; 2010 cwts Myrabollams, Edjee Oomersey; 145 cwts Colombo roots, M Fuckerbhoy; 450 cwts Turmeric, Kika Khooshall 23 cwts peacockfeathers, C. Sorabjee; 16 cwts deer horns, R Fazall; 11½ cwts nutmegs K M Jaitha 118 cwts gum, Hurjee Virdhara.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mazagons s—220 bales cotton. The Bombay Co, 430½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Australia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

Fort Salisbury s—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

California s—3,402 cwts rapeseed, and 2,209 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—7,392 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 179½ cwts dry scopra, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.
Cachar s—727 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Paraguay s—32 cwts gum, Isaac Weigh and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Posiedon s—2,000 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 30 cwts Castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.
Mary Bacquihem s—501 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 325 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—100 bales cotton B Bagla; 200 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, H M H Abdool Rehman.
Ormiston s—150 cwts olibanum, and 18¾ cwts silarus, M Gordhare; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—49 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Van Shun and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 189 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co; 80 cwts shellacs, M L Khatau; 120 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ormiston s—6 chests opium, K Oodeymul; 27 chests opium, P Heranat; 13 chests opium, R Nathooram; 10 chests opium, K Rulooram; 7 chests opium, K Amrutlal; 61 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—201 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.
Rohilla s—75 bales twist, E J Abraham; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS 2d & 2s. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER. BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72 SHOE LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1787.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE OCTOPUS

AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say, five or six months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

PRESENTATION SILVER-WARE.

Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife.....Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colours Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ..... „ 120.

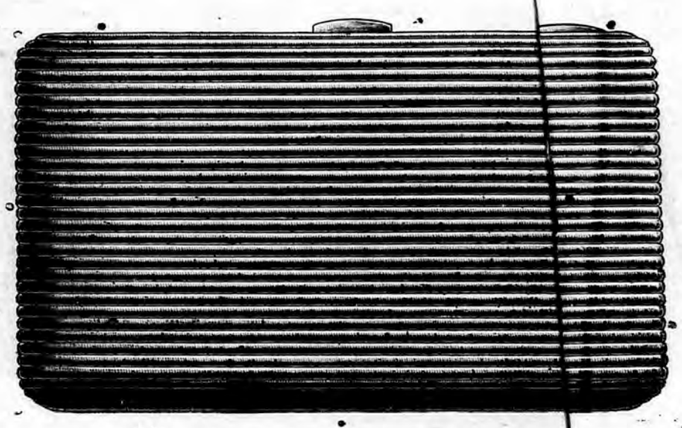
Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside .....Rs. 15.

Crystal Bottle with Silver Enamelled Mount, artistically executed in colours .....Rs. 32.

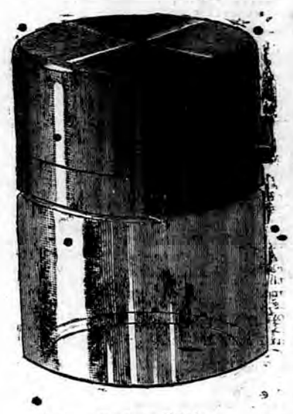
...er Match Boxes. ...l or Plain Rs. 25.

Silver Fluted Box, Large Size...Rs. 60.
Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
Do do. do. with Handsome Enamelling ..... „ 72.

Cigarette Caser, Artistically Enamelled .....Rs. 155.
Do. Plain or Fluted ... „ 70.



Cigar Cases Fluted or Plain: one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes ...Rs. 110.
Cigar Caser, to hold 5 Cigars..... „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „ 80.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, Mounted Sterling Silver .....Rs. 48.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT To HER MAJESTY The Queen and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The Prince of Wales.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

LUNGILI THE NEW DRUG FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORNING, Broad Street House, London,

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORNING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

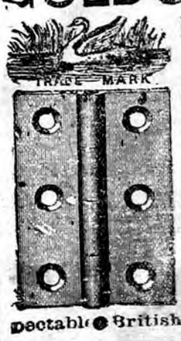
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; prevents the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

GOLD & CO



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain Samples through all respectable British Merchants.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

CK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, SHRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co